FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

L. XX. FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. WEDNESDAY EVENING, JULY 5, 1837. [NO. 1048.

ED AND PUBLISHED, WEEKLY,
Edward J. Hale,
per annum, if paid in advance;
aid during the year of subscrip-
$3 50 at the end of the year.

TISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents
for the first, and thirty cents for each
publication. Advertisers are requested
number of insertions desired, or they
inued till forbid, and charged accord-

o the Editor must be post paid.

at this! $40,000!!

TH CAROLINA STATE
OTTERY,
BENEFIT OF THE SALISBURY ACADEMY.

ss No. 13, for 1837,
n at ROCKINGHAM, Richmond Co., on Thursday, 20th July, 1837.

Lottery,—10 Drawn Ballots.

PLENDID SCHEME.

zes of	1,000	is	40,000
zes of	400	is	16,000
zes of	200	is	8,000
zes of	100	is	5,600
zes of	50	is	2,800
zes of	50	is	1,680
zes of	20	is	1,120
zes of	10	is	22,960
zes of	5	is	77,000
izes amounting to			$175,160

n the above Class may be found in ties;—Whole Tickets $5, Halves $2 50, 1 25, at

H. ERAMBERT'S
LUCKY OFFICE, Hay Street.
1837. 47td
ll orders for Tickets in the above Lot-e post paid.

ROCKINGHAM
NERAL SPRINGS,
quently called Leonax Castle,)
TED in Rockingham County, North Ca-directly on Messrs. Peck, Williford & e Line, from Washington City to Mil- Geo.,'a high, handsome, healthy, and situation; the water (analyzed by Pro stead,) impregnated with Sulphur, Car-n, and Magnesia, a solution of excellent L water; operating as a Cathartic, Diu- strengthening and organizing the pow- sion, Stomach, Bowels, Liver, Kidneys, lent in Liver affections, Dyspepsia, De- ptions, &c; invigorating the whole sys- confidently believed that medical in-, if consulted, would recommend this e bathing establishment will be in good

oprietor is thankful, and under obliga- ose that have patronized him, and in- ers to the Springs, stage passengers, &c., that he will furnish good accom-, during the approaching summer sea- e flatters himself that he has given gen- faction to his friends and acquaintances re.

JNO. J. WRIGHT.
1837. 47-4t.

SWEET SPRINGS.
E Springs, so long and so advantageous- nown to the public, having passed into s of the Proprietor, are now in complete the reception of visiters. The old build- all been refitted in a neat and comfort- er, and other extensive improvements put up. The Baths have been entirely ith two large and commodious dressing hich will contribute greatly to the com- nvenience of those who delight in so n indulgence. The Proprietor deems superfluous to say any thing of their ualities, as the test of sixty years expe- s placed them beyond the reach of cavil erefore, will only mention those diseases their virtues have been most conspicu- y have been found highly beneficial in atory diseases of the murous mem- ng the stomach, and alimentary canal vs. acute and chronic diarrhœ, &c. In eptatis, and in all affections of the kid- r virtues are proverbial. In those dis- ebility, arising from irregularity, defi- obstruction of the uterine system, they vailed. Much having been said to the of their highly stimulant properties, the r deems it advisable to adduce one of which came under the observation of last summer, and which will entirely re- uch objection. A distinguished citizen a having had a severe stroke of paraly- hich he lost the entire use of one half of and having visited these Springs for 30 ermined to try their efficacy in his case. rought to the place upon a litter, and, af- ternal use of the waters a few days, was the Bath, and after two months further gained the power of volition, and left gs able to walk without assistance. re situated in Monroe County, 17 miles st of the White Sulphur, and may be n three days from Richmond, via Lynch-

JOHN B. LEWIS, Proprietor.
, 1837. 47-4w.

NOTICE.
ubscriber having qualified as Executor e last Will and Testament of DUNCAN E, deceased, hereby notifies all persons to the said Estate, to make *immediate* and all persons having claims against e to present them within the time pre- law; or this notice will be pleaded in ecovery.

JOHN MAC RAE, *Executor.*
46-3w.

$25 Reward.
TED or stolen from the Subscriber at nettsville, about the 15th of May last, a CHESNUT SORREL HORSE, aged a- years—about fifteen hands high. ove reward will be given to any person deliver said horse to me at Bennettsville, e handsomely rewarded if they tell me s, so that I get him again.

E. J. COSNAHAN.
ttsville, 14th June, 1837. 46 6t.

F and MACKEREL.
ale by the Subscribers,
bbls. prime New York BEEF.
do. No. 3 MACKEREL.
—ALSO—
bbls. White Havana SUGAR.
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.
6, 1837.

Remedy for Hard Times.
THE Proprietor of the Juliame Manufacturing Company, in anticipation of the present pressure, has, at a heavy expense, erected an Establishment for the manufactory of *TOBACCO* It is situated in the best Tobacco growing section of this country, and he hopes to be able to put up this most desirable Luxury in a manner and style worthy of public confidence. Having added to the Establishment the most durable and convenient fixtures, the Company is prepared to carry it on to any reasonable extent As the undersigned is engaged in Mercantile operations, he will, at all times, receive in exchange for Tobacco, any trade common to the country; so that persons living either East, South or West, who have Teams and are fond of the road, may, at any time, exchange their surplus trade upon liberal terms for Tobacco. Groceries are most desirable, but nothing will be refused which is commonly kept for sale; and, it is by way of exchange, that the undersigned proposes partially to remedy the existing scarcity of Money. In view of the increase of Labor, which has been applied to this branch of Domestic Industry, the undersigned has no hope of Reputation beyond the merit of his work. He has therefore discarded all *Tampering*, with a view to perfume or sweeten good Tobacco, and rests his whole chance of success upon the prudent selection and faithful management of the article. The establishment is provided with Teams, and will deliver Loads of Tobacco to *order*, at any reasonable distance, and will deliver quantities of Five Thousand Pounds, or upwards, any where in the United States.

All orders may be directed to the undersigned at Oak Hill Post Office, Granville County, North Carolina.

DAVID J. YOUNG, *Proprietor.*
Young's Store, Granville Co., } 47-6w.
June 7, 1837. }

Private Sale.
A NEW and elegant **BAROUCHE** and Harness, brass mounted, original cost $675, will be sold low for cash. Apply to
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.
June 20, 1837. 46tf.

EPISCOPAL SCHOOL.
THE Summer Session of this Institution will commence on Friday, the 23d inst. under the care of the Rev. M. A. CURTIS, Rector; the Rev. Dr. Empie having, on account of the impaired state of his health, resigned his charge.
By order of the Board of Trustees,
E. B. FREEMAN, *Sec'y.*
Raleigh, June 14, 1837. 46 3w

BALL AT SHOCCO.
ON the evenings of the 11th and 12th of July next, there will be a BALL at Shocco Springs.
Shocco Springs, June 16, 1837. 46 4w

Young Lady's Friend.
A FRESH supply of this popular work just received. Also, Three Experiments of Living, and the Sequel to do.; Fourth Experiment of Living; Means without Living; the Pickwick Club; Mason's Farrier, Bell's Engravings of the Arteries; Comstock's Botany.
LAW.—Adams on Ejectment; Archbold's Criminal Pleadings; Selwyn's Nisi Prius.
E. J. HALE.
June 21, 1837. 46tf.

Administrator's Sale.
WILL BE SOLD, on Monday the 10th day of July next, at Public Auction, in the town of Wilmington, N. C., on a credit of six months, all the perishable property belonging to the Estate of William Dougall, Esq., dec'd, viz:—
2600 Bbls. TURPENTINE, (or thereabouts,) on the Wharf, in shipping order,
17 bales Cotton,
25 hhds. Molasses,
57 bags Coffee.
ALSO, Sugar, Salt, Household and Kitchen Furniture, Stock of Ship Chandlery, &c. &c.
—ALSO—
Schooner CAROLINE, 3 years old, coppered and copper fastened, 189 tons, high deck, built in this State of the most durable materials—is a fast sailer, and in every respect a first rate vessel, well found in every particular, and ready to receive cargo, draws 10½ feet, deep loaded.
Schooner CALEB NICHOLS, 4 years old, 163 tons, high deck, built also in this State, and of same materials as the Caroline—carries and sails well, is well found and in first rate order, draws 10 feet, deep loaded.
Steamer WILMINGTON, not twelve months old, built also in this State, and of very best materials, 125 feet long, 24 feet beam, 7½ feet hold, with promenade deck, draws only 3½ feet light, has a horizontal high pressure Engine of (80) Eighty horse power, 19½ inch cylinder, 7 feet stroke, 5 wrought iron boilers of 24 feet length and 30 inches diameter, working Jno. Kirkpatrick's patent valve. This Boat was built expressly for the shoal waters of the Cape Fear River, and is well calculated for any trade where large cargo, very light draught of water, speed and power, are required. She has proved to be a first rate tower.
Tow Boat PETER ROSS, 98 feet long, 16 feet wide, 3½ feet deep, draws 10 inches light, six months old, and carries over 100 tons.
Tow Boat FAYETTEVILLE, 88 feet long, 16 feet wide, 3 feet deep, draws 6 inches light, about 4 months old, and will carry equal to 80 tons. Both these boats have complete sets of Tarpaulins.
Also, an open FLAT, intended for *very* shoal water.
At the same time will also be Hired, a number of NEGROES, for the balance of the year.
ALSO, in Fayetteville, on Saturday the 15th July, a quantity of Molasses, Sacks Salt, &c.
Bonds with approved security will be required, before the property is changed. The Sale will be continued from day to day until all is sold.
O. G. PARSLEY, *Administrator.*
Wilmington, N. C., June 15, 1837. 46-ts

Notice.
THE Subscriber, having lost a Note for the sum of Twelve Dollars and Ninety-nine Cents, made payable to me by John McAlister, of Richmond county, dated March, 1836, I do hereby forewarn all and every person from trading for or taking said Note, either in payment or for collection; and also forbid the payment of said Note by the maker to any person except myself or my lawful agent or assignee.
JOHN McDONALD.
Moore County, May 31, 1837. 46tf

Office of the Fayetteville and Western Rail Road Company, May 22, 1837.
AT a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day.
Resolved, That in order to complete the Survey and examination of the country, now *nearly finished*, an Instalment of One Dollar on each Share be called for, payable on or before the 20th day of June. By the order of the Board.
E. L. WINSLOW, Pres't.
The Salisbury papers, Wilmington Advertiser, Lincoln Transcript, and Rutherford Gazette will give this notice three insertions. 43tf.

Public Notice is hereby Given,
THAT all debts, of every nature and kind, due and owing by any persons in the State of N. Carolina to the late Firm of James Hamilton & Son, or to the Firm of Hamilton & Cole, of the City of New York, as also all property belonging to me as their Trustee, by virtue of an instrument of assignment, dated April 17th, 1837.
All persons indebted to either of the above Firms, will therefore pay the same to me or to my authorized Agent, and to no other person, and all debts now due, unless forthwith liquidated, will immediately be put in suit.
WM. R. FOSDICK,
No. 29, *Broad Street.*
New York City, May 12, 1837. 41-2m

NOTICE.
THE Subscriber having qualified as Executor to the last Will and Testament of JOHN M. DOBBIN, deceased, hereby notifies all persons indebted to the said Estate, to make *immediate* payment, as further indulgence cannot be given; and all persons having claims against said Estate, to present them within the time prescribed by law; or this notice will be plead in bar of a recovery.
JAMES C. DOBBIN, *Executor.*
June 13, 1837. 45tf.

Fifty Dollars Reward.
RANAWAY from the Subscriber on the 19th of May, my Boy SHADRACK, by profession a Trainer of horses and a Groom, he is a bright Mulatto, of a slender form, and about 25 years of age, about 5 feet 9 inches in height, he is well known about Raleigh and Halifax, N. C, having formerly belonged to Gov. Burton, and will probably make his way there.
I will give FIFTY dollars for his apprehension and delivery in some Jail, so that I can get him. I will also thank, and compensate any gentleman who will give any information concerning him, and they will please address Doctor William R. Holt, Lexington, N. C., or myself at Lodi, Abbeville District, South Carolina.
WILLIAM EDDINS.
May 25, 1837. 45 6w.

PROCLAMATION,
By the Governor of North Carolina.
200 Dollars Reward.
WHEREAS it has been made known to me by the verdict of an Inquest held by the Coroner, that A. G. Keys, of the county of Martin, was recently murdered in said county, and that George W. Coburn, (of the county and State aforesaid,) stands charged with the commission of the said felony; and whereas it is represented that the said George W. Coburn is a fugitive from justice:
Now, therefore, to the end that the said George W. Coburn may be apprehended and brought to trial, I have thought proper to issue this my Proclamation, offering a reward of two hundred dollars, to any person or persons who will apprehend and confine him in the jail, or deliver him to the Sheriff of Martin county; and I do moreover hereby require all officers, whether civil or military, within this State, to use their best exertions to apprehend, or cause to be apprehended, the said fugitive.
Given under my hand as Governor, and the Great Seal of North Carolina, at the city of Raleigh, this 26th May, A. D. 1837.
EDWARD B. DUDLEY.
CHRISTOPHER C. BATTLE, *P. Sec'y.*
G. W. Coburn is about 30 years of age, about 5 feet 9 inches high, thick set, of an athletic and muscular constitution, complexion rather florid, full face, speaks short and quick when spoken to, with eyes somewhat downcast. It is believed he wore on leaving a blue cloth coat with velvet collar. 44tf.

$25 REWARD,
WILL be paid to any person who will lodge my man DICK, in any jail in the State. Dick is a Brick Layer and Plasterer by trade, and has worked in most of the Counties in the Eastern part of the State. He is a stout black fellow, about 26 years of age, and plausible in his carriage.
WM. H. BEATTY.
Bladen, May 30, 1837. 43tf.

Beckwith's Anti-Dyspeptic
PILLS.
THEY are neatly put up in tin boxes, with an envelope containing directions for their use. Price 50 cents per box, for sale, wholesale and retail, at the Drug and Medicine Store of
THOS. J. JORDAN,
Green street.
June 1, 1837. 44 tf.

GRAY'S INVALUABLE
OINTMENT,
FOR the cure of White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old and Fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Women's Sore Breasts, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally.
Price $1 per pot, or $9 per dozen. For sale by
THOS. J. JORDAN,
Green Street.
June 1, 1837. 44tf.

Committed
TO the Jail of Robeson County, on the 18th instant, a Negro man who calls himself Jim, about 21 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, very dark complexion, and says he belongs Mr. James Kelly, of Cumberland county. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take said Negro away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.
JNO. A. ROWLAND, Jailer.
Lumberton, June 20, 1837. 46tf

Umbrella Lost.
A BLACK SILK UMBRELLA, with a small black knob, set with pearl, and a small brass plate on the side with "Forbes" engraved on it, was lost on Sunday evening last. The finder will please return it to this office.
May 31, 1837. 43 tf.

J. A. Pleasants, M. D.
Dentist,
WILL be in Fayetteville shortly; he has just returned from Europe, and has a fine collection of beautiful TEETH.
February 9, 1837. 27tf

A Fat Place.—A paragraph is going the rounds, that an intercepted letter from an inmate of the New York Alms house, to his friends in Ireland, was found to contain the following invitation. We do not believe the story, because we do not believe that any of the Alms-house denizons can write such good sense and good English, but we dare say that many of them think very much in the same strain.

"We are living in a palace—have nothing to do, plenty of good food, and are treated like princes. America is the country. Come out yourself, and fetch all your friends. Our residence is on the bank of a beautiful river.

WONDERFUL ESCAPE FROM INDIANS.

A HISTORICAL NARRATIVE.

JAMES MORGAN, a native of Maryland, married at an early age, and soon after settled himself near Bryant's Station, in the wilds of Kentucky. Like most pioneers of the West, he had cut down the cane, built a cabin, deadened the timber, enclosed a field with a worm fence, and planted some corn.

It was on the 15th day of August, 1782; the sun had descended; a pleasant breeze was playing through the surrounding wood; the cane bowed under its influence, and the broad green leaves of the corn waved in the air; Morgan had seated himself in the door of his cabin, with his infant on his knee; his young and happy wife had laid aside her spinning wheel and was busily engaged in preparing the frugal meal. That afternoon he had accidentally found a bundle of letters, which he had finished reading to his wife before he had taken his seat in the door. It was a correspondence in which they had acknowledged an early and ardent attachment for each other, and the perusal left evident traces of joy on the countenance of both; the little infant, too, seemed to partake of its parents' feelings, by its cheerful smiles, playful humor, and infantile caresses. While thus agreeably employed, the report of a rifle was heard; another and another followed in quick succession.—Morgan sprang to his feet, his wife ran to the door, and they simultaneously exclaimed, "Indians!"

The door was immediately barred, and the next moment their fears were realized by a bold and spirited attack of a small party of Indians. The cabin could not be successfully defended, and time was precious. Morgan, cool, brave, and prompt, soon decided. While he was in the act of concealing his wife under the floor, a mother's feelings overcame her—she arose—seized her infant, but was afraid that its cries would betray her place of concealment. She hesitated—gazed silently upon it—a momentary struggle between affection and duty took place. She once more pressed her child to her agitated bosom, again and again kissed it with impassioned tenderness. The infant, alarmed at the profusion of tears that fell upon its cheek, looked up in its mother's face, threw its little arms around her neck, and wept aloud. "In the name of Heaven, Eliza, release the child, or we shall be lost," said the distracted husband, in a soft imploring voice, as he forced the infant from his wife, hastily took up his gun, knife, and hatchet, ran up the ladder that led to the garret, and drew it after him.—In a moment the door was burst open, and the savages entered.

By this time Morgan had secured his child in a bag, and lashed it to his back; then, throwing off some clapboards from the roof of his cabin, resolutely leaped to the ground. He was instantly assailed by two Indians. As the first approached, he knocked him down with the butt end of his gun. The other advanced with uplifted tomahawk; Morgan let fall his gun and closed in. The savage made a blow, missed aim, but severed the cord that bound the infant to his back, and it fell. The contest over the child now became warm and fierce, and was carried on with knives only. The robust and athletic Morgan at length got the ascendancy. Both were badly cut and bled freely, but the stabs of the white man were better aimed and deeper, and the savage soon sunk to the earth in death. Morgan hastily took up his child and hurried off.

The Indians in the house, busily engaged in drinking and plundering, were not apprized of the contest in the yard, until the one that had been knocked down gave signs of returning life, and called them to the scene of action. Morgan was discovered, immediately pursued, and a dog put on his trail. Operated upon by all the feelings of a husband and a father, he moved with all the speed of a hunted stag, and soon outstripped the Indians, but the dog kept in close pursuit. Finding it impossible to outrun or elude the cunning animal, trained to hunts of this kind, he halted and waited until it came within a few yards of him, fired, and brought him down—reloaded his gun, and pushed forward. In a short time he reached the house of his brother, who resided between Bryant's Station and Lexington, where he left the child, and the two brothers set out for his dwelling. As they approached, a light broke upon his view—his speed quickened, his fears increased, and the most agonizing apprehensions crowded upon his mind. He emerged from the canebrake, beheld his house in flames, and almost burnt to the ground. "My wife!" he exclaimed, as he pressed one hand to his forehead, and grasped the fence with the other, to support his tottering frame. He gazed for some time on the ruin and desolation before him, advanced a few paces, and sunk exhausted to the earth.

Morning came; the bright luminary of Heaven arose, and still found him seated near the almost expiring embers. In his right hand he held a small stick, with which he was tracing the name of "Eliza" on the ground; his left hand was thrown on his favorite dog, that lay by his side, looking first on the ruin and then on his master, with evident signs of grief. Morgan arose. The two brothers now made a search, and found some bones, burnt to ashes, which they carefully gathered, and silently consigned to their mother earth, beneath the wide-spread branches of a venerable oak, consecrated by the purest and holiest recollections.

Several days after this, Morgan was engaged in a desperate battle at the lower Blue Licks. The Indians came off victors, and the surviving whites retreated across the Licking, but were pursued by the enemy for a distance of six and thirty miles.

James Morgan was amongst the last that crossed the river, and was in the rear until the hill was descended. As soon as he beheld the Indians re-appear on the ridge, he felt anew his wrongs, and recollected the lovely object of his early affections. He urged on his horse, and pressed to the front. While in the act of leaping from his saddle, he received a rifle ball in his thigh, and fell; an Indian sprang upon him, seized him by the hair, and applied the scalping knife. At this moment, Morgan cast up his eyes and recognised the handkerchief that bound the head of the savage, and which he knew to be his wife's. This added renewed strength to his body, and increased activity to his fury. He quickly threw his left arm around the Indian, and, with a death-like grasp, hugged him to his bosom, plunged his knife into his side, and he expired in his arms. Releasing himself from the savage, Morgan crawled under a small oak, on an elevated piece of ground, a short distance from him. The scene of action shifted, and he remained undiscovered and unscalped, an anxious spectator of the battle.

It was now midnight. The savage band, after taking all the scalps they could find, left the battle ground. Morgan was seated at the foot of the oak; its trunk supported his head. The rugged and uneven ground that surrounded him was covered with the slain; the once white and projecting rocks, bleached with the rain and sun of centuries, were crimsoned with blood that had warmed the heart and animated the bosom of the patriot and soldier. The pale glimmering of the moon occasionally threw a faint light upon the mangled bodies of the dead, then a passing cloud enveloped all in darkness, and gave additional horror to the feeble cries of a few still lingering in the last agonies of protracted death, rendered doubly appalling by the coarse growl of the Bear, the loud howl of the wolf, the shrill and varied notes of the wild cat and panther, feeding on the dead and dying.—Morgan beheld the scene with heart-rending sensations, and looked forward with the apathy of despair to his own end.

A large, ferocious looking bear, covered all over with blood, now approached him; he threw himself on the ground, silently commended his soul to Heaven, and in breathless anxiety awaited his fate. The satiated animal slowly passed on without noticing him. Morgan raised his head—was about offering thanks for his unexpected preservation, when the cry of a pack of wolves opened upon him, and again awakened him to a sense of danger. He placed his hands over his eyes—fell on his face, and in silent agony awaited his fate.—He now heard a rustling in the bushes—steps approached—a cold chill ran over him. Imagination—creative, busy imagination, was actively employed; death, the most horrible death, awaited him; his limbs would in all probability be torn from his body, and he be devoured alive. He felt a touch—the vital spark was almost extinguished—another touch more violent than the first, and he was turned over—the cold sweat ran down in torrents—his hands were violently forced from his face—the moon passed from under a cloud—a faint ray beamed upon him—his eyes involuntarily opened, and he beheld his wife! who, in a scarce audible voice, exclaimed, 'My husband!—my husband!' and fell upon his bosom.

Morgan now learned from his wife that, after the Indians had entered the house, they found some spirits, and drank freely; an altercation soon took place; one of them received a mortal stab, and fell; his blood ran through the floor on her. Believing it to be the blood of her husband, she shrieked aloud, and betrayed her place of concealment.

She was immediately taken and bound.

The party, after setting fire to the house, proceeded to Bryant's station. On the day of the battle of Blue Licks, a horse, with saddle and bridle, rushed by her, which she knew to be her husband's. During the action, the prisoners were left unguarded, made their escape, and lay concealed beneath some bushes under the bank of the river. After the Indians had returned from the pursuit, and left the battle ground, she, with some other persons that had escaped with her, determined to make a search for their friends, and, if on the field and living, to save them if possible from the beasts of prey. After searching for some time, and almost despairing of success, she fortunately discovered him.

The party of Col. Logan found Morgan and his wife, and restored them to their friends, their infant, and their home.

From the Charleston Mercury.

A CURIOSITY.—From a friend, who has furnished the following, we are gratified to learn that the fact of the existence of a large Mineral Fountain, at sea, to the southward of St. Augustine, is confirmed by Lieutenants Petigrue and Ingram, as well as by Capt. Sisson of the schr. Exit.

This fountain has been frequently seen and described by others, but from the singularity of such a phenomenon, its existence has often been a subject of discredit.

As described by the gentlemen mentioned the fountain is situated about 2½ miles from the land, and 8 or 9 miles from St. Augustine Lighthouse, the latter bearing by compass N. W. by N.

It is distinguishable at some distance by a yellowish appearance on the surface of the sea and the breaking or rippling of its escaping waters on the weather side, and a sulphurous atmosphere may be smelt half a mile to leeward of the fountain. The Soundings adjacent to the Fountain are 9 fathoms on the seaward side, and 14 fathoms on the land side. In the fountain itself, Capt. Sisson reports that the lead at 25 fathoms failed to touch. In sailing over this Fountain they found it difficult to keep a determinate course or a position central or convenient for observation, owing to the activity with which the current disengages itself from beneath; the vessel gets drifted to one side or the other, although there is no difficulty in circumnavigating the spot. The waters of this Fountain, as far as their observations went, were cool, brackish and sulphurous, and the volume discharged they conjecture to be as large as a column of 100 feet diameter.

Other mariners have stated the waters of this Fountain to be decidedly fresh, and the volume of greater extent, but when the accompanying resistances are taken into view the turmoil of waters meeting under different impulses, it may be expected that descriptions of this singular Fountain may vary in some particulars, until it is made a subject of methodical examination. In the meantime there seems to be good reason for supposing the origin of this Fountain to be homogeneous with that of many others in the interior part of Florida, impregnated with sulphurous hydrogen.

But to the mariner the locality of this Fountain is worthy of particular attention, because, instead of its being a shoal, as the breakers might indicate, it may be a good mark at a time when other land marks cannot be seen. Instead of a Scylla and Charybdis to be avoided, he may find an opportune haven for the supply of fresh water.

We commend it to the notice of chart makers.

In noticing this marine eruption, the conjecture is irresistable, that such eruptions are more common than is supposed, and that the phenomena attending them being similar to those of shoals and sunken rocks, this may be the cause of many errors in the charts of the day in designating the one for the other. The eruption in question would have been avoided as a shoal, had its yellowish* hue and its lonely situation not have attracted the attention of those on board the Exit. Another marine eruption on a larger scale is reported to be situated in the Gulf of Mexico abreast of Charlotte Harbour, and another in the Bay of Bengal abreast of the Ganges which strengthen the probability that they occur more generally. Another deceptive appearance in the eruption at St. Annastatia caused it to be mistaken, by some on board, for the exuvia of Whales. Captains of vessels should be on the alert for the discovery of these eruptions. The best key to them we take to be the rippling and breaking of the strong currents which they occasion at the spot. How acceptable is the possibility that even some spots looked upon as dangerous to approach, are in reality grateful reservoirs of fresh water—that the ocean, although strewed with dangers, is at the same time pregnant with the blessings of life.

*The limestone fountains of Florida are encrusted with a white deposite which, refracted through the transparent water makes an illumination which, to the eye at some distance, seems a yellowish loom. Refractions of this sort are familiar to those who have sailed among the calcareous shoals of the West Indies.

Williams's Annual Register.—Messrs. G. C. Carvill & Co. have recently published this valuable work for 1837. As usual, it is full of matters and things in general, compiled with great care and labor, and is just such a book as every one wants. The following facts have been compiled from the present volume:—

Arrivals.—The number of vessels arrived at this port in 1836, from foreign countries, was 2295, of which 599 were ships, 197 barques, 1073 brigs and galliots, and 4 sloops; by these vessels during the year 60,441 passengers were brought into the country.

Banks.—In this state there are 101 banks with a capital of $37,601,460.—There are also 17 savings banks, whose funds amount to $4,845,349 26. In the United States there are 677 banks, and 148 branches of banks—capital as nearly as can be ascertained $378,719,168.

Canals.—The canals of New York cost $11,962,711 90—the tolls in 1836 amounted to $1,614,336 48. The length of all added together is 656 miles. The number of locks is 343—of boats registered in 1836, 3167. Clearances in 1836, 67,720. Revenue in 1836 $1,607,771 72—expenditures during same period $519,900 72.

Cities and Towns.—9 cities, 124 incorporated villages, 798 towns, 1746 post offices in the state.

City Items.—Taxable property in 1836 $309,501,020. Income of the city, 2,658,954 77—expenditures 2,658,066 29. Number of markets, 14—income from them $42,227 04. Deaths in 1836, 8,009. Number of watchmen (about) 850—annual expense $158,988.

Clergy &c.—There are now 2192 clergymen,—2161 lawyers, and 2876 physicians and surgeons in the state.

Colleges, Schools, &c.—There are 7 colleges, 8 theological seminaries, and 63 incorporated academies in the state.

Licences.—During the year 1836, licences were granted in the city to 2863 tavern-keepers, &c., 2900 cartmen, 500 sand cartmen, 150 porters, 212 hackney coaches, 118 omnibusses, 54 dealers in second-hand articles, 11 pawnbrokers, and 41 junk shops.

Manufactures.—The total value of the manufactured articles is computed at $60,669,067 annually—value of the raw material $43,400,922—balance in favor of industry $17,268,145.

Militia.—The number of rank and file, in the state, is 193,610.

Newspapers.—255 are printed in the state. Of these 62 are issued in New York city, viz: 14 daily, 12 semi and triweekly, 32 weekly, and 4 others.

Rail Roads.—There are 11 railroads now in operation in the state, on which a distance of 233 miles can be travelled.—Portions of some other railroads are also completed, and travelled over.

Steamboats.—There are 102 steamboats plying to and from New York. On Lake Champlain 6 boats are employed. On Lake Erie 28 American and 3 English.—On Lake Ontario 7 American and 15 English. Lakes George, Cayuga, Seneca, Canandaigua, Skaneatles, Chatauque, and Crooked Lake, each gives employment to one boat. In addition 17 steamboats were building at different ports on Lake Erie, during the year 1836.

Important, if True.—We publish the following for the benefit of the ladies, to whom it may be serviceable, in these hard times. We do not vouch for the truth of it, but will have experiment made, and report thereon hereafter. It comes from an English periodical.

To Wash Silk.—Lay the piece of silk upon a clean board; soap a piece of flannel well, without making it very wet, and with this rub the silk carefully and evenly one way; after having thus cleansed one side of the silk, take a wet sponge and wash off the soap; proceed in the same manner to clean the other side, and then wipe the water off each with a clean dry cloth, after which hang the silk in the air to dry; do not wring it, but hang it as singly as possible upon a linen horse, and let it dry gradually. When very nearly dry, iron it with a cool box. In this manner we last summer washed a slate colored dress, which was so dirty with the constant wear of a winter, that we did not like to use it even for linings, without endeavoring to remove some of the spots, and we were quite hopeless of its being fit for any thing except linings, even when washed, but its brightness was completely restored, and its texture softer than when new."

Murrell and Crockett.
A NEW supply, just received by
E. J. HALE.
June 21, 1837. 46tf.

OPINIONS OF Mr. J. Q. ADAMS
On Public Affairs.

FROM THE BOSTON CENTINEL AND GAZETTE.

A Tribute of Respect.—A committee consisting of Messrs. Minott Thayer, Samuel A. Turner, Ebenezer J. Fogg, Solomon Richmond, and Harvey Field, recently waited on the Hon. J. Q. Adams, and presented him with an elegant gold-headed CANE, made from the wood of the old frigate Constitution, as a memento of gratitude for his services as the Representative of their Congressional district.

The chairman of the committee, Mr. Thayer, addressed Mr. Adams, to whom Mr. Adams replied as follows.

Gentlemen: Next to the satisfaction which a Representative of the People may derive, on a calm review of his conduct upon trying occasions in the cousre of his public services, from the deliberate testimony of his own conscience, there can be no object of more fervent desire to him than the sincere and general approbation of his constituents. In saying this I am warranted in appealing to your own convictions, who, as yourselves Representatives of the People, will, with your hearts I am sure, respond to the sentiment from your own experience.

As the Representative in the Congress of the United States of the same constituents as those of the members of the Legislature who have done me the honor, through you as their committee, to express their approbation of my conduct, I have endeavored faithfully to discharge my duty to them and to our common country. Some parts of that duty have been arduous, and have given rise to much unpleasant excitement and controversy. Avoiding, so far as was possible, consistent with the discharge of my duty, all action or language irritating or offensive to our country of other portions of the Union, and carefully shunning all unnecessary encounter of conflicting interests and opinions, when I have believed the just rights of my own and your constituents to be disregarded or in peril, I have felt myself called to defend and vindicate them, without regard to possible consequences to myself. In this I have barely and rigorously discharged my duty, for which and for any accidental inconvenience that may have fallen to me in the progress of public measures, the approbation of yourselves and of our constituents is ample reward. I accept also the token of your regard which you have the goodness now to present to me, its value in all other respects than as a friendly token being within the bounds which I have, throughout my whole public life, prescribed to myself in the acceptance of presents.

With regard to the present situation of our country, my sentiments correspond entirely with yours. In the midst of the bounties of Providence, showered upon us with a profusion scarcely ever lavished upon any other nation, we are suffering severely from causes which I fear we must attribute entirely to ourselves. In our relations at this time with foreign nations, and most especially with the Indian tribes, we have more to answer for than to complain of. Our recent Indian war was of our own provoking, and has been waged in no creditable manner. And, while we have wronged our neighbor at the South, by utterly unjustifiable violations of her territory, unauthorized even by Congress, we are permitting another neighbor at the North to encroach with impunity upon our own territory, and to curtail the boundaries of a State, once part of our own native Commonwealth.

We present, at the present moment, a still more astonishing and portentous spectacle to the world. Without a dollar of national debt, we are in the midst of a national bankruptcy. From a Treasury overflowing with fifty millions of dollars, our Government pays in paper trash the wages of the clerks in the public offices.—The nation is insolvent—the whole People is insolvent. You inquire if this is owing to the conduct of the late Administration. I believe it is attributable to various causes, among which the grant of the use of the moneys in the Treasury to numerous State corporations, by order of the late President of the United States, without authority of law, was the most pernicious. Having said so when the deed was done, I can have no hesitation in repeating it now that its fatal consequences are seen floating from the wreck of the public credit. The *use* of the public moneys while in the Treasury, in the interval between the receipt of them as revenue and the payment of them as public expenditures, to fulfil the engagements of the nation, had been granted by law to the Bank of the United States for an equivalent. It never had been of much profit to that bank, because the deposites there had never been considerable at any one time. They never were suffered to accumulate; for the moment a surplus appeared, it was applied towards the discharge of the national debt. It was precisely at the moment when the whole debt was paid off, and when the revenue was doubled by the sudden and enormous increase of the proceeds of the public lands, that the *use* of the moneys in the Treasury was taken from the Bank of the United States, chartered by, and under the control of, Congress, and dribbled out in parcels to suit favorite purchasers, to a multitude of State banks, without responsible capitals, and wholly beyond the control of Congress or of the executive Government of the United States. Of the means of information possessed by the Government as to their condition and credit, you may judge from the recent circular addressed to them by the Secretary of the Treasury, stating that he had learnt their stoppage of payment *from the newspapers.*

But the ruin of the pecuniary concerns of the nation, the melancholy reverses of fortune and loss of character among the wealthy, and the loss of daily bread to the laboring poor and their children, the distress we are witnessing among all classes of the People, are not owing alone to the errors of the late Administration. There have been errors of the People themselves, for which they are now atoning, and from which they can recover only by their own energies. The tide of their prosperity has rushed upon them in a tempest, till it overflowed their banks, and broke down their grounds. All history testifies, as the father of our race pronounces his lamentation in the Paradise Lost,

"Now I perceive
"Peace to corrupt, no less than War to waste."

The unrestrained pursuit of inordinate wealth, and the abuse of *credit*, especially by the agency of banks, are the proximate causes of the catastrophe under which we are now laboring. I believe a national bank, chartered by Congress, with a capital sufficiently large to control all other existing banks, and to regulate the currency, to be the only practicable expedient for restoring and maintaining specie payments; but I entertain doubts whether it should be a bank of discount. With regard to this, my mind is not definitively made up. I incline more strongly to the opinion, that the suspension of specie payments by such a bank should not only operate as an immediate forfeiture of its charter, but be made a penal offence in the President and Directors of the institution. The violation of moral principle committed by a bank in suspending specie payments, is, in my estimation, not inferior to that of fruadulent bankruptcy in an individual. The right of any Legislature to authorize such a suspension is questionable, and the repeal of laws expressly enacted to enforce the fulfilment of contracts, at the very moment when they have been broken, is a mockery of all moral principle and a scandal to human legislation.

But, fellow-citizens, I indulge the hope that the sufferings of our country, at the present crisis, are, like, the paroxysms of a fever, efforts of Nature to throw off the disease. We have tried the nostrums of empirics, and, as usual, they have aggravated the worst symptoms of the distemper. I fear we have not yet reached the last stage of the pestilence, and that we are still to be more severely handled by the doctor than by the disease.

But the patient has a firm and vigorous constitution, and he cannot die. After suffering, as we must, under the operation of some other mountebank experiment, upon the failure of which those who palm it upon us will tell us it is what they always predicted, and then offer another, perhaps the People themselves will discover that they have been led astray upon a wrong track, and will return to the right one. This has happened to us more than once heretofore. This calm and considerate return of the People, through their own sufferings, to justice, temperance, and prosperity, is one of the greatest and best characteristics of the nation. It gave us an excellent Constitution of the United States, instead of a National Palsy, under the name of a Confederation. It gave us a gallant and glorious Navy, instead of dry-docks and gun-boats. It restored specie payments, after they had been suspended almost universally, and under circumstances of far greater difficulty and danger than the present. I trust it will restore them again. With regard to the present Administration, I cannot have much confidence that, as you suggest, it will profit by the errors of the last. The errors of the last Administration are, in the eyes of the present, its virtues. The eminent success of the substitution of State banks for a Bank of the United States has crowned the late Administration with so much glory, that nothing less than a hint from the People can ever convince the present Administration that it was an error. The reform must come from the People themselves.

THE SHADOWS OF COMING EVENTS.

We see all over the country, with no dissatisfaction, that the members of the Administration party are rapidly growing wiser upon the subject of the currency.—The Administration members of Congress now "on the stump" in Tennessee and Kentucky, among whom seems to be Mr. Speaker Polk, are giving out hints, that the people may be accommodated with some kind of a National Bank. Mr. Governor Clay of Alabama thinks in another direction, we see, though he is quite rational upon the subject of Banks and Banking in general; but Governor Clay is not a very brilliant luminary, and will never set the world on fire. The movements in the Virginia Legislature, where now a strong party of the Administration is in favor of the restorarion of small Bills,—a party but the other day in favor of banishing all Bills under 20 dollars,—are also very significant. In the next Senate of the United States, though the Administration party outnumbers the Whigs nearly two to one, yet Benton, the Big Humbug of "Yellow Boy" notoriety, will have but two New England (Connecticut) coadjutors,—two from Ohio probably,—with Silas Wright, and Dr. Linn,—the whole Senate being about to rally *en masse* against him,—with the West, the East, and the Centre at their side.

Even the Globe is cooling off a little from its financial nonsense. A correspondent of that paper, after presenting a view of the existing embarrassments and distress, declared an exclusive specie currency to be the only remedy, and expressed a hope that such a remedy would be immediately applied; and at all events, that Government would divorce itself from Banking. The Globe, in reply, pronounced the remedy "TOO RADICAL," and said, "*we would rather graft a new scion on the old root than extirpate.*"

Some of the Administration members of the Legislature of Virginia have taken the new tone, and are acting on it with eager energy. A Mr. Anderson has declared with great earnestness, that he was not one of "*your hard money Democrats*"—and that Banks well regulated were useful and necessary.

One of the new pet Banks.—The Louisville Journal states, that "J. M. Skelton, an assistant Postmaster at Huntsville, has stolen all the money of the office and absconded."

The only difference between this new Pet and the old Pets, says the Cincinnati Gazette, is, that Skelton *runs off* with the funds, and the old Pets *hold on* to them—leaving the Government equally *minus* in both cases.

The Vicksburg (Miss.) Sentinel of the 6th inst. says:—"U. S. Bank of Pennsylvania notes now command a premium of *forty five per cent.* in this city. They are still *five per cent. better than silver.*" Even Maine bank notes would command a premium on the Mississippi, and Portland (Me.) notes *do* command a premium in Georgia.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES—A NATIONAL BANK.

Hardly a day passes by without bringing with it some evidence that some of the blind partisans of the Administration are recovering their sight. Already a half-dozen Administration presses in the United States have come out in favor of *the* National Bank, while there are a multitude in favor of A National Bank. The Globe of late has thrown out its feelers in regard to a National Exchequer Bank; and the Times of this city, the organ of the Tammany party, speaks as follows in regard to a National Institution. If we mistake not, there are some hopes that good may grow out of evil. Necessity does wonders towards making men honest.

The remarks in the Times are elicited in consequence of the following passage in Mr. Adams' letter, which we published in the Express of Monday:—

"I believe a National Bank, chartered by Congress, with a capital sufficiently large to control all other existing banks, and to regulate the currency, to be the only practicable expedient for restoring and maintaining specie payments; but I entertain doubts whether it should be a bank of discount. With regard to this, my mind is not definitely made up."—*Mr. Adams.*

COMMENT OF THE TIMES.

His opinion "is not definitely made up," but he entertains doubts whether it should be a bank of discount." Very well. On that point the question must turn.—*The constitutional branch of it might be fully provided for by an amendment of the constitution as suggested by Gen. Hamilton and others before him, but always the main consideration will be whether "a bank of discount," can afford advantages sufficient to compensate for the evils and dangers inseparable from the possession of such power as would belong to it.* It is our well settled and unchangeable opinion that it cannot, *and though none appreciates more highly than we the usefulness of a great central agency of exchanges,* we hold that the good to be derived from it is infinitely less than an equivalent for the moral, commercial and political ills that a national bank of issue may, and therefore will, generate. Look only at the past—it speaks surely for the future. It was from the exercise of its power by the late national bank—managed by as able and as respectable men as any in the country—that the character and tendencies of such institutions came to be known; and it was in consequence of that that the majority of the nation, determined to abate the financial evils and avert the political dangers, inevitable during its existence, combined to secure its extinction. The work is done, and we believe firmly that they will never consent to the organization of another bank of issue, oppress them how you may. *Withhold the right to discount, and you disarm the monster of both teeth and claws, you deprive it of the power to control the supply of the money market, to ruin and depress the value of property, to regulate elections as well as currency. You remove the principal objection to a national bank, and that once done, you will find little opposition from any quarter to such an institution.* But upon that point *our* "mind is definitely made up."

The Times, in the expression of these new opinions,—opinions, if believed at all, for a long time concealed,—has taken its cue from the Globe; for, strange as it may seem to those who have been accustomed to look upon the madness of the Globe as uniform and beyond cure, the Globe avows, or did no longer since than Saturday last, that "NEITHER PRESIDENT JACKSON, PRESIDENT VAN BUREN, COLONEL BENTON, OR ANY OTHER HOLDING A POSITION TO GIVE WEIGHT TO HIS VIEWS, AS REPRESENTING THOSE OF THE DEMOCRACY, EVER PROPOSED A CURRENCY EXCLUSIVELY METALLIC."

N. Y. Express.

Rumors at Washington.—That the Bank of the Metropolis is out of favor with the Government, will no longer be a pet, and has settled with the Government,—that the Bank of Washington will take the place of the Bank of the Metropolis, become the pet, receive the public funds now in deposite in the Metropolis Bank, and in the course of a week or ten days resume specie payments,—and finally, that the Secretary of the Treasury had a special deposite of $10,000 in the Metropolis Bank, which deposite the Metropolis Bank pet refuses to pay in specie, which refusal of course greatly annoys the "hard money" Secretary of the Treasury.

Another rumor is, that the Executive has listened to the petitions of General Jessup, who has prayed for deliverance from the Florida climate and Indian wars. Gen. Macomb, it is said, will be the successor of Jessup.—*N. Y. Express.*

Small Change.—It is all but impossible to get along in the ordinary and indispensable transactions of the day, for the want of small change. The corporation of Newark have remedied the evil in that city, by emissions of small bills—that is, if one evil can be substituted for another. In the present case, however, there need be no apprehension as to the soundness of that bank. The corporation is abundantly solvent, and administered by men of integrity and honor. Individuals are also issuing small bills from necessity. We saw a gentleman from Poughkeepsie, the other day, with a bundle of unsigned bills, which he was taking home for the transaction of his own business. The same thing will be done by the leading butchers in our markets. Jacob Aimes, in the Washington market, made a beginning this morning. His bills are very prettily engraved, and as he is a man of unincumbered property, we doubt not they will be perfectly good to any amount that he will issue.—*N. Y. Commercial.*

More "treading in the steps."—Edgar W. Robinson, of Winchester, Va., a member elect of the state legislature, has been lately appointed Postmaster of that town.—The appointment has a further beauty. Mr. Robinson is the senior editor of the Winchester Virginian. Poor Johnny Adams! how they baited thee, and how thy successor denounced thee, for patronising some half dozen editors—for every one of whom thy successors have openly bought up full fifty! Verily, it is, in these United States, safer for one man to steal a horse, than for another to look over the fence of the pasture where he is.

Miraculous Escape.—The Baltimore Republican of Saturday says:—"On Thursday last, a cradle with a living child in it, was picked up in the basin, floating down the stream. The child is stated to have been quite composed, and entirely unconscious of danger, at the time it was discovered, and rescued from its perilous situation."

DRAWN NUMBERS IN NORTH CAROLINA STATE LOTTERY, CLASS NO. 12.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
42	20	43	72	12	50	13	21	59	36	19

SUSPENSION BY THE BANKS.

The Globe and other Tory preses ascribe the suspensions of specie payments to the Whigs; with what truth and justice, let facts determine.

The first bank that suspended was a deposit bank in Natchez—the next, a portion of the safety fund banks, Mr. Van Buren's own creatures, and then the Dry Dock bank in New York, another of R. M. Whitney's Pets.

In Philadelphia, the Pets were the first to suspend—and in this State, the Virginia bank, a Pet, set the example.

We believe it was the case every where, that the "fiscal agents of the Government"—the particular favorites of the Executive, were the first to keel up.

But if it were a Whig measure, it is passing strange that the *Tory* States should be so prompt to sanction. No *Whig* State has yet legalized the suspension, but four or five Tory States have, and others are in the act of doing it. New York, the head quarters of Toryism, its Legislature being in session at the time of suspension, instantly passed a law authorizing the suspension for twelve months and relieving the banks from the penalties incurred.

Virginia, Connecticut and Mississippi, all with Tory Legislatures, have adopted the same course, and Alabama, another of the same political complexion, is about to follow in the footsteps.

But no Whig Governor has yet even convened the Legislature to consider the propriety of legalizing the suspension by the banks. The Governors of Louisiana, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Maryland, [and we may add, *North Carolina,*] *all Whigs*, have declined convoking the Legislatures of their States—preferring to leave the responsibility on the bauks and the Tories, who have brought the country into its present difficulties.—*Richmond Whig.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.

The Van Buren shin plaster advocates are unceasing in their misrepresentations respecting the Bank of the United States. Some of these editors have the insolence to publish as information obtained from official sources that this Bank has twenty thousand dollars of notes in circulation for one of specie in its vaults. No story of the shin plaster party can be farther from the truth. By the last monthly report of the Bank, filed in the Auditor General's office, IT HAS MORE SPECIE IN ITS VAULTS THAN NOTES IN CIRCULATION, and can consequently redeem all its notes in gold and silver. This refutation of the slander of the Van Buren shin-plaster party should be generally disseminated.

Harrisburg Telegraph.

FROM THE COLUMBIA TELESCOPE.

The Ten Thousand Volunteers.—We omitted to notice the Resolutions passed some time since at a meeting of the royalist slaves in Philadelphia, considering them as the mere bravado of a few lickspittles and toad-eaters, and got up only for the purpose of purchasing favor at Washington. Not dreaming—however much their loyalty might be tacitly approved—the President would publicly respond to them, we intended to have silently left them to the entire monopoly of the degraded party, that they might, like true swine, wallow in their own filth; but Van Buren having responded, and his response having been made public, they assume a momentous character, that demands a more general publicity. The following is the principal Resolution:

Resolved, That the more effectually to uphold the Constitutional Government of our choice, and of our *love*—to secure the rigid enforcing of the laws of Congress, ☞AND THE ORDERS OF THE EXECUTIVE, EITHER NOW ISSUED, or which MAY HEREAFTER BE ISSUED, &c. &c. we the SOVEREIGN PEOPLE *do hold ourselves ready to* ORGANIZE in this city and county of Philadelphia, a *first volunteer legion* of TEN THOUSAND MEN, to be as SHORTLY AS POSSIBLE FULLY ARMED AND EQUIPPED; the same to be called THE PHILADELPHIA UNITED STATES MINUTE MEN."

Mark the despicable servility that not only approves of measures and orders heretofore pursued and given, but they bind themselves in advance to execute any orders "*which may hereafter be issued!!!*" If any man, calling himrelf a republican, can read the degrading resolution, without a blush of honest indignation mounting into his face, and the warm blood coursing through his veins, impatient of restraint, we will leave him to the enjoyment of his peculiar caitiff feelings, with a large amount of our hearty contempt for his pusillanimity. Here is Van's reply:

Washington May 9.

Gentlemen: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter communicating to me the proceedings of a large meeting of the citizens of the City and county of Philadelphia, without distinction of party, held in Independence Square, on the 22d instant.

It is gratifying to me to learn from those proceedings, that the course pursued by myself and those associated with me in the Executive branch of the Government, upon the important subjects of the currency, foreign trade, and the public lands, receives the cordial approbation of so meritorious and respectable a portion of my fellow citizens.

For this expression of their confidence and good will, and for the accompanying pledge of support and co-operation in upholding the authority of the Constitution and Laws, I beg you to make to those you represent my sincere acknowledgments.

Thanking you, gentlemen, for the flattering and friendly manner in which you have performed the duty assigned to you,

I am, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
M. VAN BUREN.

To Messrs. F. Stoever, Israel Young, and Joseph Dean.

Fellow Citizens! ten thousand men have volunteered to coerce you into obedience to any orders the President may see fit to suggest; and he recognizes the principle, that freemen may be forced to acquiesce in any measures that policy or tyranny may dictate, and accepts their pledge: will you sit calmly and await the event? There is little doubt but the majority at the North are ripe for a monarchy; and will the South remain inactive, until she is bound hand and foot by the tyrant? We trust not. Let us too organize volunteer corps, that when the crisis shall come—as it soon must—we may be prepared for the worst.

Expedition.—One of our townsmen arrived here, a day or two since, in *sixty nine hours* from Philadelphia, *via* the Wilmington and Halifax Stage line.

Wilmington Advertiser.

The Indian War.

SAVANNAH, June 27.

The steam boat Florida, Capt. Hebbard, arrived yesterday from Black Creek. Up to the day of her leaving (22d) nothing in addition to what we have already published in relation to the war, had taken place.

We learn from a passenger, that it was the general impression, that all hostilities for the present would cease—that the Indians had all left and fled to the Everglades, South of Fort Mellon and Lake George—that they have a large quantity of Corn planted, in addition to the very liberal rations which they received from the Government, with ammunition; being more than their immediate wants required, have doubtless laid it by in readiness for the next attack.

The insufficiency of the Government force, it is said, will, at this time, prevent any effective move being made until the fall, when they will be brought out to arrest the depredations of the Indians, who are but waiting for the whites to harvest their corn, when they will again renew them.

Really we feel for the people of Florida. This accounts for Gen. Jesup's request to be removed from the Campaign.

Charleston, June 30.

LATEST FROM FLORIDA.

By the steamer Cincinnati, Capt. Curry, arrived yesterday morning, from St. Augustine, we have received the Herald of the 27th inst. from which we glean the following information relative to the state of affairs in Florida.

St. Augustine, June 27.

OUR PROSPECTS.—They are as bad as can be—how shall they be bettered, is the question. Not by the removal of Gen. Jesup as some wish, and others are inclined to wish, and substituting Gen. Scott, as the prayer of some is, but by a right use of the best materials and the best information we have.

We had hoped that from the energetic character of the officer now in command, and from his successful operation against the Creeks, that our Indian war would have been brought to a close long since, but after being in the field for seven months, nearly all of which time negociations have been pending for the removal of the Seminoles, it is now admitted that their diplomacy has completely out-generalled the General's.

It is now ascertained, and is honestly admitted, that Gen. Jesup's policy has been a complete failure, and that we are to have another campaign, which from every indication must be a bloody one, unless contrary to our expectations, the Seminoles should comply with the terms of the ill-judged treaty of amnesty that has done so much mischief to the inhabitants of the country.

The season is now closed for operating in a country like this, and as a matter of necessity, the troops must be placed in healthy positions, until the autumnal months shall have passed by, so as to render it safe to take the field again.

The rumor that Gen. Scott is to supercede Gen. Jesup, we place no confidence in.

Our Indian Affairs.—We have but little to communicate in relation to our Indian affairs this week. Nothing has been heard from Gen. Jesup for several days.

Fort Mellon has been abandoned on account of the unhealthiness of the Post. Col. Harney who commanded there, has arrived here with his command of about 400 dragoons, who are stationed at Fort Marion. Coa-coochy, (Philip's son,) was at Fort Mellon when Col. Harney left, with about 20 Indians. They expressed the most pacific intentions if the whites did not molest them, and promised not to burn the fort. They expressed a desire to visit Col. Harney in St. Augustine.—*Ibid.*

Later—Report of the Murder of Micanopy.—More Indian Depredations.—Since the above was in type, an express arrived bringing information from the interior of considerable importance. A letter from Fort King states, that information had reached that post that the Seminoles, after obtaining possession of Micanopy, had murdered him and cut him to pieces. It is supposed that the cause for this act was his friendly disposition towards the whites, his continued aversion to the war, and his good faith in attempting to fulfil the late treaty. This act is taken as a decided evidence of their continued hostility, and that they will not now go off until they are entirely subdued, and their pride and arrogance humbled.

It is not known how this information was received at Fort King, it is doubted by the officers of the army here: but if the negro tale be true, that he was deposed some time since, and Sam Jones elected in his stead, it would doubtless be the object of Sam Jones to get rid of him to save trouble. Charley O'Mathla was served the same fate for his friendly feeling towards us.

We have heard it stated that ground has been planted in Alachua and Columbia counties the past season, sufficient to yield 100,000 bushels of corn; but the "sowers will not be the reapers, and they who planted will not be permitted to harvest.—This will all be abandoned to the enemy, together with much cattle and horses. About 10,000 head of cattle are now on the Big prarie of Aluchua, and lately about 300 head of horses condemned by the United States and sold, have been turned loose there to recruit. It is hard thus to be compelled to abandon our homes, our all, our living.—*Ibid.*

The sub-chiefs, Cloud, Alligator, Tiger-tail and Wild Cat, had all been deprived of their rank, for having signed the Treaty, and reduced to common Warriors.

We learn also that a party of seven Indians had visited the plantation of Messrs. Clark and Rallins, within seven miles of Newmansville, and commenced cutting down the crops of those gentlemen, who being there alone, (their families being fortunately absent,) immediately proceeded to Newmansville.

WHITE BARBARIANS.

Some time since a Mobile paper slightly mentioned the barbarous murder of twelve Indian women and children by a party of white men near Pensacola, but seemed somewhat doubtful of the truth of the revolting rumor. The Pensacola Gazette of the 10th instant, however, has the following letter from Lieutenant Reynolds, which confirms the story, and adds another blood-stained page to the records of outrage and murder committed by brutal and ferocious white men upon the aborigines of the country. The conduct of the Ca... the Seminoles is doubtless ... enough, but we suspect that ... deeds are fully equalled, if not ... by some of their self-styled civili... nents.—*Pennsylvanian.*

"Your surmise in relation to the ... twelve women and children, says Lieut... holds, proves to be correct. On my ... I was necessarily obliged to pass the ... the murderous scene was enacted. ... not more than fifteen feet in diameter ... examined the place—and am firmly ... that the poor devils were penned up ... tered like cattle, and such was the ... friendly Indians in company.

"The shrieks of the poor children ... ly heard at a house, distant, I should ... ter of a mile. Several were scalped, ... had ear-rings, had their ears slit with ... der to possess themselves of the silver ... this one of the most outrageous acts ... could be guilty of. Had the officer ... deemed it proper to destroy them ... render, there would perhaps have ... manity in it; but after a surrender ... be murdered in cold blood, in the ... scene indicates, is worse than my ... could conceive!"

The same Pensacola Gazette ... the fugitive Creeks are coming ... but that they have sustained ... and outrage at the hands of the ... white man, that they come in ... greatest reluctance, not knowing ... trust, or where to fly for safety.

CIRCUIT COURT.

From the National Intelligencer, Saturday.

This being the day to which was ... the time for making the return by ... master General to the writ of ... commanding him to credit S... Stokes certain sums of money, or ... to the contrary, the District Att... F. S. Key, read, as such return ... from the Postmaster General, ... by an opinion of the Attorney ... These documents consumed ... time in their perusal, and we ... them to classify and condense the ... the Postmaster's response to ... claim of jurisdiction, and his ... that claim, under the following ...

1st. That the Court has no ... mandamus to an executive officer of ... ment, compelling him to do an act ... duty of the Executive, and not of the ... see that the laws be faithfully execute ... the exercise of the writ of mandamus ... purpose would be to transfer the Exec... of the country to the courts.

2dly. That Congress have confer... of the circuit courts (not distinguishing ... this circuit court and any other in this ... right to issue the writ of mandamus ... of compelling, or directing the offic... executive officers; in which capacity ... ter General has acted in this case; and ... ing, he is subject to the control of ... and not of the Court.

3dly. That even admitting the ... Court to issue the writ, this is not a ... for its application. The mandamus ... to compel the performance of an act ... purely ministerial, and not of an act ... formance of which a discretion is ... party performing it. That the act ... damus commands the Postmaster G... form is not merely ministerial. That ... mandamus is allowed to be issued ... Court only to enforce their jurisdiction ... the matter to which this mandamus ... Court has not, and never had, ... the mandamus cannot give that ... only where the jurisdiction exists ...

4thly. That the mandamus orders ... ter General to do that which is ... done. That he has not now the ... mand of the books in which the ... manded to be entered.

When Mr. Key had done read... per from the Postmaster General, ... ion of the Attorney General was ... the former decision in the case by ... and in opposition to the same.

Mr. Key then entered his appe... the case, and placed the docume...

The principal topics adverted ... lied upon, in these papers are ... in substance, as follows: The Post... Attorney General contend, that ... Constitution, in this feature as ... that of England, all power is ... three parts—the legislative, the ... the judicial, each independent of ... and properly jealous of its own ... the executive branch is a "unit"—divisible; that the duty of the E... to execute the laws; that, for this ... all the officers of the country, ... the execution of the laws, are ... to, and dependent upon, and ... him; that the Executive is the ... who alone is responsible for the ... which the laws are executed, and ... ble by impeachment; that, if ... Court is chargeable with ... laws are executed, under the ... then the Circuit Court is the Ex... the President is not; that no ... nited States can enforce a writ ... Executive, because the officer ... the process is of executive appoint... the Executive can disrobe him ... on the spot, when he comes to ... welcome process, and before it ... that the reasoning by Mr. Justice ... in Marbury *vs.* Madison, was ... and therefore not authority; that ... Court was not applied to, after ... for a mandamus, that the doctrine ... in that case were not attempted ... ried out; that Justice Marshall ... said that the reasoning in a case ... ly referrible except to cases ... same; that this case is not ... that of Marbury *vs.* Madison, ... do an act merely ministerial.

Mr. Coxe, on the part of ... moved to quash the return as ... and that the peremptory writ be ... He said that he confided in the ... the Court, and certainly heard ... the papers read to shake that ... He said that he was ready to ... argument, but it would be ... to the new arguments advanced ... pers presented to the Court, ... prepared to do so on Monday ... would be assisted by other ... Reverdy Johnson, of Baltimore.) ... that Mr. Key would allow him ... the original papers, as there was ... make copies; which Mr. Key ... greed to.

Mr. Coxe observed, that it ... that, after the passage of the ... the transfer of the books to the ... Department, the Postmaster G... make credits to the account of the ... himself mistaken.

Mr. Key said the gentleman ... as to the credits.

ranch stated, that if it were true oks and papers, upon which the re ordered to be made, were re- m the custody of the Postmaster and in the hands of clerks not of ment or control, as averred by paper to the Court, that then no y mandamus could issue. For be to issue the writ to compel that which it would be impossible perform.

sideration of the case was then to Monday.

HE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

THE MANDAMUS CASE.

andamus issued by the Circuit the District of Columbia, to the R GENERAL, directed him to give credits, which by an act of Con- ordered to give, to certain private s who appealed to Congress for ch they considered to be withheld That *Mandamus*, after two itation and consultation, the Post- eral has refused to obey, in a pa- ted to the Court on Saturday last, an opinion of the Attorney-Gen- ning the Postmaster General in

is question, as a question of law, not to meddle. It is now under before the Court: and, whatever decision on it in that forum, will e carried for ultimate decision to tribunal known to our laws, in ision we are all bound to ac-

, however, touching the merits of lar question, we hazard nothing that, in the pretensions put forth ment of the Postmaster General, e elements of a contest between tive and Judicial authorities of ment, in which if the Executive here is no longer any law in the e protection of the rights of indi- inst the wrongs of any Executive atever, including in that denom- persons holding office at the plea- Executive. If, indeed, the doc- tained on this occasion be sus- e approbation or consent of the of the United States is a dispen- ll who hold office under him to y crime whatever, with absolute This, and no less, is the amount of aster General's argument (against of the Court) that the President ed States can at any time 'strike process in the hands of the Mar- oving him from the office! Thank w-citizens, that the zeal of this r Executive supremacy has mis- s to the effect of the Executive his case, and that we are not yet of the arbitrary power! Courts fille pageants, did they not pos- r, *independent* of the Executive to enforce their legal judgments. g as they are, however, these are not entirely new. We can relatives in various public docu- ed by Executive authority under Administration. The essence of of them is to be found in the doc- the President of the United States, phraseology of the power to 'take the laws of the United States be executed,' is invested with a power t to all law; that he is, in other und, by his oath of office, to exe- laws only *as he understands them.* gument of the Postmaster General, e composition of which great pains dently been bestowed, *professes*, at of it, to intend not the slightest ct to the Court. In this, we dare author believes himself to speak the His Address, however, it is obvious, intended *for the Court*, because kneaded into it which could only ced with a purpose entirely differ- that of an appeal to the intelligence ly. In what else, for example, electioneering handbill, could such as the following to ignorance and judice find a place?

ACT FROM MR. KENDALL'S LETTER.

ot be forgotten that the power now as- been slumbering from birth of the Con- ke. * * * * Why did not THE E UNITED STATES, instead of agitating *and thundering in the Capitol*, APPLY RT FOR ITS MANDAMUS to compel the f the Treasury to restore the public de- ch it was alleged had been removed ontempt of law and in violation of the ? Have none of these occasions been rouse this giant power from its endu- er?"

NEW YORK CITY NEWS.

MONDAY, June 26—P. M.

ck market is without any essential oney is becoming easier, but holders w securities they are willing to loan on. we learn that the money market is per- while at Philadelphia it is very close. here renew paper with perfect free- ry little new paper is done. The banks erest account and pay an interest of t. to each other, on any balance they This practice does away any motive for if they can lend to a neighboring per cent. there can be no motive to viduals.

TUESDAY, June 27—P. M.

ks are again greatly in want of what ood paper. One bank which recently ree hundred and fifty thousand dollars y discount day, has now about an ave- y thousand dollars, not half the amount y the bank had to loan. The banks ue to want good paper more and more. elling on credit either in or out of the mill for making notes is completely f there were any way to negotiate dis- it would relieve the merchants, but at banks touch nothing, except it be in d some few other places. The Vir- are creditor banks over a million of ile the Philadelphia banks owe us more um. The consequence is, that a draft r city cannot be collected at all unless nt of full one per cent.

arge amount of specie went to London Specie is arriving here from all sec- country, and is leaving principally for d Canada.

THURSDAY, P. M.

ess notes diminish in amount and num- the banks and monied men find it diffi- in this description of security, capitalists to turn their attention to stocks.—The f borrowing on certain favorites is less nd as confidence begins to revive, other ich were much depressed, begin to find ere is evidently a better feeling manifest- ings begin to wear a brighter appearance. pretty much the only article that is im- price, western has risen half a dollar ew days.

We are authorized to state, that the Hon. Willie P. Mangum declines becoming a candidate to represent this district in the next Congress of the U. States. We learn that this determination was made at an early period, he being urged to an explicit reply to applications from various quarters; and there is no ground to suppose that any circumstance will change that determination.

Hillsborough Recorder.

NEW ORLEANS, June 19.

Latest From Mexico.—By schr. Cora, Capt. Delaville, left Matamoras on the 11th June, private letters have been received, which state that the appearance of the American fleet off that port, had created considerable alarm amongst the inhabitants, who fearful of an attack, had packed up all their valuables for a move—1,000 troops, with two twenty-four pounders, were ordered to hold themselves in readiness for immediate service, in case of an attack. This fear was happily dispelled by General Filisola, and the American Consul, who repaired together on board the Constellation, Commodore Dallas's flag ship, where matters were adjusted satisfactorily.

The message of president Bustamente was sent to the assembled Congress of Mexico on the 1st of June. It speaks in rather a pacific tone towards the United States. After declaring that harmony prevailed in the relations of Mexico with foreign nations, the message continues thus:

"From this pleasing perspective which I have traced of our foreign relations, I have to except the conduct observed by the government of the United States.—The law, nevertheless, which authorizes the republic to act on the claims of that government, and to take proper measures for the national safety if satisfaction should not be given by us, induces me to hope not without good grounds that our relations with the neighboring republic will be re-established. In the contrary case, the nation will place itself in an attitude demanded by its dignity and its honor."

Concerning the internal situation of the nation, the President says:

"Although good order and peace prevail throughout almost the whole extent of the republic, it is painful for me to except the departments of Texas and California, and a small part of that of San Luis. The government is unceasingly occupied in directing measures calculated to insure success to the Mexican arms and to restore to the republic its most remote limits in the territory of Texas.

The government troops had an engagement with Montezuma, and completely defeated him, as we are informed; in that case, by the next arrivals, a good supply of specie may be here expected.

Commodore Dallas has forwarded despatches to the U. S. Government.

It was thought the Julius Cæsar would not be released, being a lawful prize, as she had munitions of war on board.

Nothing had transpired in regard to the probable fate of the Champion.—*Courier.*

NEW ORLEANS, June 21.

From San Luis Potosi.—Gen. Montezuma having joined the insurgents who were in favor of the old constitution of 1824, sallied from San Luis on the 26th May, at the head of 280 cavalry. They were attacked by the government troops and entirely routed, leaving dead on the field Montezuma himself, seven other officers, and 60 soldiers, besides many wounded. The whole army of the insurgents was dispersed or destroyed.

Six hundred infantry had surrendered to the government troops, among them are Ramon Ugarte and all the chiefs of the insurrection.

Gen. J. P Henderson has been appointed Texan Minister to England.

The Crops.—Our farmers are beginning to "thrust in the sickle," and reap a very good harvest of wheat. The crop is represented to be short and thin on the ground, but exceedingly well grained. In some parts East of us there have been slight complaints of injury from "bugs;" but we have intelligence of excellent crops, generally, in this State, and most of those North of us.

Oats, owing to the dry weather in the time of heading, will be short—many fields will probably not be harvested at all.

Corn is complained of as being *little*, but it must be recollected that it is *not old*.—Since the late rains, and warm days, it appears tender and flourishing. If the season should now prove favorable, and the farmers do their duty, corn crops will yet turn out well, notwithstanding the backwardness of the Spring.—*Greensborough Telescope.*

FROM THE MOBILE EXAMINER.

On the whole, we think the two sections of the country pretty equally balanced as regards quarrels, &c. In the north they always fight in parties and mobs—here never. There individual fights seldom occur—here daily; so that we are, after all, little different from each other, except in the fact that they evince a little more Pat-riot-ism than we, and we a little more of the "old Indian" than they.

A very mercantile and satisfactory mode of stating the account. Put into bookkeeping form, it would stand somewhat as follows.

THE SOUTH,	Dr.
Jan. One man stabbed,	$5 00
Feb. 2 gentlemen shot,	10 00
March. Stick with a Bowie,	1 00
April. 1 man shot dead,	5 00
May. Fight between 2,	4 00
June. Ditto 6,	12 00
	$37 00
THE SOUTH,	Cr.
July. By one flour riot in N. York,	$37 00
Account balanced, E. E.	

NEW ORLEANS, June 20.

No less than seven hundred and eighty of our most respectable citizens—importers and their sureties, have been held to bail during the last week, on Custom-house bonds! Men who for 15 or 20 years have never quitted the city, have been compelled to give security that they will be forthcoming on the 7th December, or else the importer, who has already tendered the amount of duties in notes of the pet and other banks, must release his friend by purchasing specie to fill the coffers of the nefarious kitchen crew, who are not only bankrupt themselves, but have gone far to make the whole country like them.

American.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JULY 5, 1837.

The 61st Anniversary of American Independence was celebrated in this town yesterday, with quite as much interest and display as usual. The military and civil procession was very large, and the Church crowded to hear the Declaration impressively read by Major Sandford, and a patriotic Oration by Peter Patterson, Esq., which was greeted with great applause by the assembled multitude.

Delightful music, by the amateur band, recently organized, added to the interest and pleasure of the occasion.

There was no public dinner, but a number of social parties were formed, in and around the town, by whom the afternoon was spent in a most convivial and agreeable manner. The day passed without an occurrence to mar the festivities.

Aurora Borealis, or Northern Lights.—One of these brilliant, but hitherto unexplained, phenomena of nature, was visible here on Saturday evening last. They are of extremely rare occurrence in a latitude as far South as this. It was the first we had ever seen, and was probably the most vivid ever seen by any one in this region. They occur frequently in more Northern latitudes, and even in the Northern States of this Union. In this instance, its strongest light was between 9 and 10 o'clock, after which hour it passed rapidly away. The Northern part of the hemisphere, from North East to North West, was almost entirely illuminated with a blaze of pale red light, in the midst of which, columns of white silvery light would shoot up for a moment, and gradually vanish away.

The cause of these lights has never been satisfactorily ascertained. By some, they have been attributed to electricity; by others, and among them the distinguished Professor Silliman of Yale College, they are supposed to be caused by a "gaseous vapour of extreme levity, tenuity, and transparency; susceptible of motion from the slightest breath that stirs the air, and refracting, to an extraordinary degree, the rays of solar light."

Phrenology.—Mr. OLCOTT, who has Phrenologized with success in Georgia and South Carolina, is with us, and may be seen at No. 12, Lafayette Hotel. One of the letters of recommendation he has shown us says, "a gentleman whose personal and scientific accomplishments are *of an interesting and dignified character.*" We would recommend him to the attention of our citizens. The Science has a Professor in one of the Universities of Scotland, and is gaining ground in the most enlightened and scientific parts of the world.—[*Communicated.*

A communication from A. B. on the subject of the recent requirement of specie by the Postmaster in this town, came to hand too late for this paper. It will appear in our next.

Cotton.—A lot of 147 bales sold this week at 8 12½. Some parcels at 8.

In New York the demand is good. Fair to good fair sell freely at 10½ to 12½, and ordinary to middling at 8 to 9½. Flour $10 to 11 25; Corn 90 to 1 00. Turpentine 2 25, cash.

Wake District.—Wm. A. Graham, Esq. of Hillsborough, has been nominated by a large meeting of citizens of Wake, as the Whig candidate for Congress. Mr. Graham is at the North, where he has gone with the hope of relief from an injury received by a fall, and will labour under that disadvantage; but we learn that his election is confidently anticipated. He will do honor to the State.

Dr. Montgomery.—The Raleigh Standard denies, on the authority of the Doctor, that he is in favor of a National Bank. He wants the government separated from all Banks; and goes for the issue of Treasury notes, in sums not less than $10, based upon a specie deposite. This is the nostrum, which is to be recommended to Congress, by Mr. Van Buren, as the cure-all for the present diseases. It will fail.

United States Bank Stock still continues to rise, greatly to the distress of the faithful, and to the injury of their small stock of veracity, in asserting that the Bank was insolvent. On Saturday last, the sales in New York were from 112 to 112¼. Specie has fallen to 9½ premium.

Startling Doctrines.—The following passages are taken from Amos Kendall's reply to the Mandamus of the Court at Washington. It will be seen that he claims for himself and all other government officers, perfect immunity from the process of any court, because, as he contends, he is but the agent of the Executive, and the Executive has the power to remove the Marshall who attempts to serve a process! Let the people reflect on the tendency of such a doctrine. Suppose Amos Kendall, and a few of the ruffians who have occasionally made a figure at Washington, were to think it desirable to put Mr. Wise, Mr. Peyton, Mr. Bell, &c. out of the way. They are accordingly assassinated, and when the officer proceeds to take the culprits into custody, his process is "stricken dead" in his hands. This is the end to which this doctrine points,—a doctrine which has no parallel in England even, where it is true they hold that the King can do no wrong, that is, he is above all law; but it was never pretended that his Ministers were.

"So far as regards their execution, no distinction is made by the Constitution, between special acts and general acts; between private and public acts. It is the duty of the President to take care that all alike "be faithfully executed." The Executive is an unity. The framers of the Constitution had studied history too well to impose on their country a divided Executive. The executive power was vested in a President. The executive officers are his agents, for whom he is held responsible by the People, whose agent he is. The acts of the executive officers are the acts of the President.—Constitutionally, he is as responsible for them as if they were done by himself, though not morally.—So far as regards the execution of the laws, therefore, no distinction can be maintained between acts of the President and those of his subordinate officers. In law they are all acts of the President.—When the Judiciary attempt to control those acts, they attempt to control the executive power, to assume the functions of the President, to make themselves the Executive in the last resort, superior to the Executive created by the Constitution, and elected by the People.

"Suppose the laws require a specific act of the President himself, involving private rights, which he refuses to perform. The courts have as much law for issuing a mandamus against him as against any of his subordinates in a like case.—It is a case, as much as that of which the Court has already assumed jurisdiction. The President disobeys their mandamus, and they send an attachment. By whom do they send it? By a Marshal, holding his office at the will of the President, WHO CAN STRIKE THEIR PROCESS DEAD IN HIS HANDS, *by dismissing him on the spot.* This fact proves the absurdity of the power assumed. And that which the President can legally do to protect himself, *he can do to protect any of his agents*, being always responsible to his country for the proper exercise of his power."

Whig Victory.—An election was held on Wednesday of last week, in Philadelphia county and part of the city, for a member of Congress, to supply a vacancy, which resulted in the choice of Charles Naylor, Whig, by a majority of 231 votes over C. J. Ingersoll, the great leader of the radical party in Pennsylvania. This is the first time that the Whigs have ever carried that District. In 1834, they were beaten 1141 votes. This is a sign which ought to bring the party to its senses.

Virginia.—The extra session of the Legislature closed on the 24th ult. having lasted only a fortnight. Six laws only were passed, three of which were of a public nature, viz: one to relieve the Banks from the penalties attached to the suspension of specie payments; another to authorize a stay of execution in all cases where the plaintiff requires specie for his debt; and the third to divide the State's proportion of the surplus revenue among the Banks. A bill to authorize the issue of small notes, after having passed to its third reading, was finally lost by a vote of 60 to 61.

The Raleigh Standard appears to chuckle at the idea that U. S. Bank notes are 2 per cent. below par in New York, and even 10 per cent. below par as compared with specie; and derives a deal of consolation from the hope, that this fact will help to put down all "mammoth paper humbugs" for the future. Let the Editor be cautious how he ventures such opinions. The signs are ominous of an extension of the paper system, and even of the government trying its hand at such a "humbug;" and the Standard may not feel so comfortable when called on to sing the glories of a new experiment in the paper system by the present Executive.—Do you not see, my good sir, that the great Globe says that you are not in favor of a "purely metallic currency." Neither Gen. Jackson, nor Mr. Van Buren, nor Col. Benton, nor any other distinguished leader of the party, says that organ, is in favor of such a currency. Have a care, we beg, or you may take a leap too much, and advocate doctrines that are "too radical." The hard money currency notion has "died the death," never to be revived by those who are in the secrets of the party.

But the Standard ought not to forget, that if U. S. Bank notes are at a discount in New York, they are at a premium every where else, and that it is only because of the demand for specie to ship, and to pay the oppressive exactions of the government, that they are at a discount at all.

The Standard says, to show the inefficiency of the Bank as a regulator of the currency, that in 1819, the Banks generally suspended specie payments, "yet the Bank failed to regulate the currency." This is a slight mistake. It was during the war that the Banks suspended; and they gradually resumed specie payments about the very period which the Standard has fixed upon as the period of their suspension. The truth is, too, that that resumption was at the time, and is still, mainly attributed to the efforts and example of the U. S. Bank.

The Standard says also that the Bank failed to regulate the currency in 1825, when a revulsion of trade brought great distress upon the country. This too, is a mistake. We *had* a sound currency at that time. Cotton fell, and many persons were ruined, but the currency was not affected.

The Standard really cannot be in earnest, or else it presumes greatly upon the ignorance of its readers, when it charges it as a fault of the present Bank, that it does not now regulate the currency. The Bank has been disarmed of all its power, in a national point of view; it is merely a local Bank, a Bank of Pennsylvania, and has no more power to regulate the currency than any other local Bank of good credit. It is too bad first to deprive the Bank of all its ability to do good, and then scold it for not doing what they meant it should not do.

DEATH OF THE HON. NATHANIEL MACON.

We observe, with deep regret, the announcement of the death of this distinguished and partriotic citizen, in the Warrenton Reporter of the 1st inst. He expired on the 29th of June, in the 83d year of his age.

Raleigh Star.

Another attempt at robbing the Express Mail.—Narrow escape of the Rider.—We learn that, on Sunday night, an attempt was made by two villains to rob the Express Mail between Hall's Cross Roads and Abingdon. The rider, on approaching a spot where a brush fence was placed across the road, perceived something moving before him, which induced him to come to a sudden stop. Instantly two men rushed out of a wood and attempted to seize him. His horse, however, broke from their hold, and cleared the fence at a bound. The villains then discharged their pistols; one of the balls passed through the top of the rider's hat, but he luckily escaped without injury, and pursued his way without further molestation.

Baltimore Patriot.

MARRIED,

In Moore County, on the 22d ult., by Archibald Buchan, Esq. Mr. JOHN M. MONROE, of Cumberland County, to Miss MARGARET MONROE, youngest daughter of Arch. Monroe, Esq., near the valley of Sleepy Hollow.

DIED,

In Hillsborough, on the 25th ult., after a protracted illness, which she bore with christian resignation, Mrs. MARY CAIN, wife of Mr. Wm. Cain.

Died in Haywood, on Monday, the 26th June, Miss TELITHA CATHARINE McMILLAN, aged 14 years, only daughter of the late John McMillan, dec'd. This afflicting dispensation of divine providence has occasioned a loss, which the relative and the friend will long and deeply deplore. That humble demeanour, that gentleness of disposition, that sweetness of temper, and those kind and affectionate feelings which characterized her through life, and made her the pride and ornament of the circle in which she moved, will be long and affectionately remembered by her connexions and associates. Add to these amiable and endearing qualities, her renunciation of the follies and vanities of the world at the early age of twelve, her pious and holy walk, the clear evidences she gave of the sincerity of her professions, and her humble resignation to His holy will. The belief that the spirit of this exemplary young Christian has taken its flight to a far better and a happier world, should go far to alleviate the grief of her relatives and friends, and render them like the dutiful and affectionate daughter, the amiable and beloved associate, the kind and sincere friend, the humble and devoted Christian.—[*Com'd.*]

In Washington City, on his way from Mississippi, Maj. J. C. RIDLEY, of Granville County, in this State.

Communication.

FOR THE FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

A CORRECTION.

Mr. Hale,—In your paper of last week, the following sentence appears, as an article of intelligence: "THE PRESBYTERIAN GENERAL ASSEMBLY have adjourned, after *excommunicating* the Synods of the Western Reserve, Utica, Geneva, Genesee, and Third Presbytery of Philadelphia."

As this is evidently a mis-statement, by which many of your readers may be misled, permit me to correct it; but, to prevent, as far as the influence of this note may extend, the recurrence of similar mis statements arising from misapprehension, I would premise, that it would be well for those who undertake to communicate to the public the doings of a body with whose usages they are not familiar, to do it, *in the language which that body themselves employ*, lest the substitution of their own language should insensibly betray them into some mistakes, which they might afterwards, possibly, have cause to regret. For the mistake committed in the present instance, it is but justice to say, that I do not hold you responsible; for I understand, that the above-quoted article was copied by you from a Northern print, whose Editors you had some good reason to presume to be better acquainted with the subject than they appear to be. But, I have to inform your readers, what the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church have done. They have declared the Synods of the Western Reserve, Utica, Geneva, and Genessee to be no longer any part of the Presbyterian Church; and they have dissolved the Third Presbytery of Philadelphia. Some, perhaps, may be disposed to inquire, whether what the Assembly has done, in relation to the abovementioned Synods, is not, after all, a virtual excommunication. I answer,—Far from it. Neither the *office* of the members of these Synods, as *Ministers of Christ*, nor their *character*, as *members of his Church*, is at all affected, or intended to be affected, by the Assembly's declaration concerning them. Presbyterians, as such, entertain no opinions which preclude them from holding *communion* with Evangelical christians of other denominations. Consequently, they *excommunicate* none, except those, whose conduct, and avowed principles prove them to be destitute of Christian character, and unworthy of Christian fellowship, and of the Christian name. They consider excommunication, therefore, as the highest censure of the Church, the design of which is, to operate on offenders, as means of reclaiming them;—to deliver the Church from the scandal of their offences; and to inspire all with fear, by the example of their punishments. Does any one still ask, then, how are these Synods to be affected by what the Assembly has done, if they be not really excommunicated? In reply to such a question, I would submit the following illustration—Suppose, that, in some newly settled part of the country, in a great measure destitute of the means of grace, a number of Presbyterian Ministers should propose to the General Conference of the Methodist Church, a plan of union, by which the expectation should be held out, that particular Churches of each denomination should be benefitted and built up; the interests of the Redeemer's kingdom should be promoted; and the contracting parties should, in various ways, strengthen each other's hands:—Suppose, that the Methodist Conference, without very strict or particular inquiry into the wisdom, or expediency, or safety of such a plan, should accede to the proposal;—Suppose that, by the operation of this plan, these Presbyterian Ministers, and others who, from time to time, might join them, were gradually acquiring accessions of power, in the local and general Conferences of the Methodist Church; and suppose, moreover, that, after a series of years, it should be satisfactorily ascertained, that, by the gradual operation of this plan, Methodism, in its vital interests, was daily suffering;—nay, that it was likely, in a short time, unless this plan should be speedily abrogated, to be entirely subverted, and Presbyterianism built up on its ruins:—In such a case, would not a regard to their own safety, imperiously require the Methodist General Conference, at once to say to these men, "You are not, constitutionally, nor in fact, Methodists; and therefore, can no longer participate in the deliberations and decisions of our Church?" The case now under consideration, Mr. Editor, is precisely parallel. The men who, in process of time, made up the above-named Synods, were, for the most part, originally *Congregationalists;* and they gradually came into the Presbyterian Church, by the operation of a plan of union, formed in 1801, for the accommodation of the new settlements in the Western part of the State of New York. It is now clearly ascertained, that this plan, unconstitutional as it was from the beginning, has, for many years, been crippling and controlling the regular action of Presbyterianism, in the decision of important questions, in regard both to doctrine and Church-order, in our highest judicatory; and, if suffered to operate much longer, would greatly endanger, if not entirely prostrate the Presbyterian Church. Under these circumstances, the General Assembly felt, that the duty of self-preservation imperiously required them, first, immediately to abrogate the plan; and then, authoritatively to declare the fact, that these Synods, formed under that plan, were no longer to be recognized, as a part of the Presbyterian Church: and now, this is not to excommunicate them; but the language of the Assembly's official act, is, "Brethren, we can still, provided you desire it, hold Christian *communion* and *fellowship* with you, as *Congregationalists;* but we can no longer permit you to participate in our councils, as *Presbyterians.*" Neither have the General Assembly *excommunicated* the Third Presbytery of Philadelphia; nor have they even declared them to be separated from the Presbyterian Church, *except conditionally.* They have *dissolved* them, as a Presbytery; and they have directed their members to apply for admission, into those Presbyteries to which they most naturally belong; and, *in the event of their disobedience to this injunction*, they are *then* declared *no longer to belong to the Presbyterian Church.*

Please to publish this communication; and oblige A PRESBYTERIAN MINISTER.

P. S. Such other papers as may have given currency to the representation above complained of, are requested to publish the substance of the foregoing explanation.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—JULY 5.

Brandy, peach,	75 a 80	Molasses,	35 a 40
Ditto, apple,	60 a 70	Nails, cut,	7½ a 8
Bacon,	10 a 11	Sugar, brown,	7½ a 11
Beeswax,	20	Lump,	16
Coffee,	12½ a 13½	Loaf,	18 a 20
Cotton,	6 a 8	Salt,	50 a 75
Cotton Yarn,	20 a 30	Sack,	2 50 a $3
Corn,	$1 15 a 1 25	Tobacco, leaf,	2 a 3
Candles, P. P.	17 a 20	Cotton Bagging,	16 a 25
Flaxseed,	$1	Bale Rope,	10 a 12
Flour,	$6½ a 9½	Wheat,	none
Feathers,	40	Whiskey,	50 a 53
Iron,	5½ a 6	Wool,	16 a 20

Notice.

THE connection in business under the firm of J. G. & J. H. COOK, expires on the 10th inst. by its limitation.

They have now on hand and offer for sale at cost for Cash, COFFEE, SUGAR, TEA, MOLASSES, MACKEREL, BEEF, BACON, LARD, BUTTER, FLOUR, TOBACCO, together with a tolerable assortment of

DRY GOODS,
CUTLERY, &c. &c.
ALSO, A WAGON AND TEAM.

All remaining on hand 1st August, will be sold at auction. Terms liberal and made known on day of sale. After 10th inst. the business will be closed by Jas G. Cook.

Any person having claims against the concern, will please present them for payment, and all those indebted to the concern either by note or account must settle them by 1st August.

JAS. G. COOK.
JNO. H. COOK.

July 3, 1837. 48-1A.

To Hire.

A LIKELY Negro Girl, a good house servant. Apply at this office.

July 3, 1837. 48 tf.

CUMBERLAND TROOP.

THE officers and members of the Troop and others disposed to join, are requested to meet at Neill Johnson's Tavern, at 5 o'clock tomorrow afternoon, (Thursday.) An election of officers will be held. &c.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber gives notice to all whom it may concern, in shipping, receiving, and paying freights on the Cape Fear between Wilmington and Fayetteville, that he is compelled to raise the price or lay up his Boats. By a careful examination of the business of the steam boats on our river, the Proprietors all agree, that there is nothing made at the prices of carrying. The expenses of the Boats are paid monthly; the Tolls increase to an enormous amount and must be paid. After working twelve months, by the most rigid economy the Boat Owners are satisfied by fair experiment, they cannot make a surplus sufficient to repair the boats. This is the season that the merchant is preparing to go North to purchase his Goods, and I consider it the proper time to advise him, at what rate I will agree to bring his freights up. I am well prepared to do a part of the carrying trade of the river, having a good Steam Boat, sufficient Tow Boats, convenient Warehouses on the bank of the river, and will receive and forward up and down, freights at the following rates: 25 per cent. on the amount of the freight bill, the bills to be paid when the Goods are delivered—all payments in North Carolina notes.

A well qualified Agent will attend in Fayetteville, to all business of the concern. I wish those persons who suffered by the loss of the John Walker, to observe this notice particularly, as it would be a matter impossible to pay them that loss, without an increase on the rates; also, those persons that have given me the Agency of their Goods, as pay day, twenty-five per cent., exclusive of the tolls, and cash payment, may change the character of our understanding. All now have due notice; ship where you please. I offer no reference, as I have always done a straight business and intend to pursue my old track. Goods will always be forwarded by the first boat.

DOYLE O'HANLON.

July 5, 1837. 48 f.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING SCHOOL,
AT HORDENTOWN, N. J.

THE buildings occupied by this Institution were recently erected by the Count of Survilliers, they stand on a hill, immediately opposite his Mansion, and are, in fact, a part of his splendid Estate. In preparing them for the reception of Young Ladies, nothing was omitted that could contribute to their health and comfort.

The branches taught, are:—Reading, Writing, English Grammar, the French, Spanish, and Italian Languages, Book-keeping, Geography, History, Botany, Sewing, Drawing, Music and Dancing.

The pupils attend during the Autumn and Winter, a course of Lectures on Chemistry and Natural Philosophy.

The distinctive features of this Institution consist in its being essentially a French School. All branches being taught, as soon as practicable, through the medium of that language.

The Summer Session will begin on the 17th April next.

REFERENCES.

Bordentown.—Joseph Bonaparte, Count de Survilliers, Lucien Murat, Esq.; Ed. Dubarry, M. D.; Rev. John C. Harrison; John L. McKnight, Esq.; William Cook, Esq.

Burlington.—Right Rev. Geo. W. Doane; Rev. Samuel Aaron; Samuel R. Gummere, Esq; Hon. Garret D. Wall; John T. Newton, U. S. Navy.

Bristol, Pa.—Rev. Chas. Williams, D. D.

Philadelphia.—Hon. John Sergeant; C. J. Ingersoll, Esq; Peter S. Du Ponceau, L. L. D.; Prof. Walton R Johnson; Geo. McClellan, M. D; Samuel M. Stewart, Esq; Jos. P. Engles, Esq.; Wm. Fry, Esq.; Charles Picot, Esq.

Charleston, S. C.—Wm. Lance, Esq.

New Orleans, Lou.—Achille Murat, Esq.

Natchez, Miss.—Hon. Robert J. Walker.

Cincinnati, Ohio.—Joseph R. Fry, Esq.

Galena, Ill.—Major Legate, U. S. A.

For terms, &c application may be made, either personally, or by mail, to the Subscriber.

A. N. GIRAULT, Principal.

July 5. 48-6t

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to the last Will of John McAlister, dec'd, late of Cumberland County, will be sold to the highest bidder, in the town of Averasboro', on Thursday the 10th day of August next, the LAND belonging to the Estate of said deceased, viz:

290 acres on Cape Fear river, including the Mansion House, near Averasborough.
330 acres, Piney Land, joining the first, on the East.
220 acres, Piney Land, joining the second, known as the Pritchet Place.
160 acres, on Stoney Run, known as the Stancil Land.
200 acres, on Stewart's Creek, joining Henry Avera.
406 acres, on both sides Lower Little river, joining John C. Williams, and known as the Phillips' Place.

A credit of twelve months will be given, the purchaser giving bond with approved security.

Beside the advantage of healthy situations, the Land is generally well timbered. Those wishing to engage in the Timber or Turpentine business, would do well to examine the premises. Such as may wish to view the Lands, can have an opportunity of doing so, by applying to the Subscriber, or to Hector Stewart, Esq., near Averasborough. The 406 acres on Lower Little river, can be seen by applying to John C. Williams, Esq.

DUSHEE SHAW, Ex'r.

July 3, 1837. 48 *ts.*

The Wilmington Advertiser will publish the above till day of sale.

$10 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber on the 6th instant, a Negro Boy named CHARLES, about 16 years of age. He was purchased in Baltimore, and will probably try to get back, he is dark complectioned, a very peaceable boy, and tells plausible stories, had on when he left, a white straw Hat, dark Pantaloons, and a round about Jacket, (his hair was cut from ear to ear, similar to an inch ribbon tied round his head.) Any person that will bring him to me, or lodge him in any Jail in this State, shall have the above reward, or fifteen dollars if taken out of the State.

HIRAM ROBINSON.

Fayetteville, June 12, 1837. 48-tf.

LAFAYETTE HOTEL.

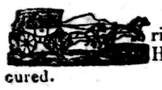
Fayetteville, North Carolina.

THE Subscriber having purchased from Col. Joshua W. Cochran, the unexpired term of his lease of the Lafayette Hotel, gives notice that he is now prepared to accommodate Boarders and Travellers. The House is commodious, well ventilated and admirably adapted to the purpose for which it is intended. The Parlors are large, well furnished, and calculated for private families. The Stables, spacious, and shall be well provided.

The Subscriber feels grateful to the public for the patronage which the Hotel has already received, and will endeavor by care and attention to the comfort of his guests, to merit and enjoy a continuation of the same.

Cold and Warm Baths

attached to the Hotel, and *always* in readiness.



All the Stages arrive at and depart from the Hotel, where seats are secured.

THOMAS COCHRAN.

October 1, 1835. 57tf.

Sugar, Coffee, Molasses.

RECEIVED per steamer Clarendon and Wilmington, and for sale by the Subscribers corner of Hay and Maxwell streets.

300 Bags Rio COFFEE,
30 bbls. do. do.
70 hhds. Molasses,
50 do. Sugar,
30 bbls. Loaf, do.
75 kegs Nails,
20 bbls Copperas.

Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Indigo, Cassia, Brimstone, Starch, Rope, Bagging, Malaga Wine, Glass 8 × 10 and 10 × 12, Hollow Ware, Weeding Hoes, Iron, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

20 Bozes TOBACCO,
30 bbls. Apple Brandy,
20 do. Whiskey.

WILLKINGS & BELDEN.

September 7, 1836. 5tf.

SOUTHERN TONIC. COSTER & COXE.

AGUE AND FEVER,

And every sympton of general Debility, speedily and permanently cured by

COSTER & COXE'S

ORIGINAL

SOUTHERN TONIC.

COSTER & COXE, the inventors of this celebrated medicine, from a long residence in the South, and from the nature of their vocation, have been brought immediately in contact with the Ague and Fever in its most obstinate forms, and have frequently been compelled to witness the entire want of success in the practice of the most skilful Physicians. The usual and popular mode of treating this disease has been, first to evacuate the stomach and bowels, and then resort to the use of Tonics—of which class of Medicines a very great variety have been recommended to the Public—all of which have had their advocates, and that which has been by far the most popular one, has been Peruvian Bark and its preparations, particularly that of *Quinine*. There are insurmountable objections to the administration of Quinine, as to most individuals, (when carried to a salutary point,) it produces a roaring in the ears, nausea, and a headach, very similar to a bilious headach; and when it effects a cure it is seldom permanent. It was the hope of avoiding this state of things that induced us to try the "Southern Tonic," and we are happy to say that its success has surprised *even us*. As there is no Arsenic, Mercury, or any thing *in the least* hurtful to the human constitution in it, there can be no objection to the administration of the Southern Tonic to the most tender infant; indeed it will be found the most delicate and effective medicine known in those cases of Disorganized Stomach and Bowels, and of general debility which so frequently present themselves in children.

We subjoin the opinions of a few individuals.

From Col. John B. Hogan, Collector of the Port of Mobile—formerly Senator from the counties of Mobile, Baldwin, &c. Acting Adj and Inspector General of the Army in the recent Creek Campaign, &c.

Mobile, August 18, 1836.

GENTLEMEN—During the late Creek Campaign, I was attacked violently with Bilious Intermittent Fever, which for several days confined me to my quarters at Tallassee. Your "Southern Tonic" was recommended to me, and my friend, Dr. Bussey, actually rode from Tallassee to Montgomery and back in one day to procure me a bottle, which entirely relieved me, and enabled me, before I had taken half the quantity, to proceed on and join the army on Hatchachubba. Since my return home my son was attacked, and I sent into the city for your Tonic, and regretted to learn there was none for sale in Mobile. Cannot you send some to this place, so that our citizens may enjoy the benefits of the best medicine of the sort I have ever tried? Your attention to this request will confer a favour on the afflicted, and oblige one who has already experienced its beneficial effects.

Your obedient servant,
JOHN B. HOGAN.

Montgomery, June 30, 1836.

Messrs. Coster & Coxe—GENTLEMEN: I have used your Southern Tonic with unparalleled success. I cured four cases of Ague and Fever permanently with *one bottle* of this invaluable medicine.

JESSE H. MOSELY.

From our representative to the Legislature, Col. Jno. A. Campbell.

GENTLEMEN—No medicine stands so high in my estimation as your Southern Tonic, for the cure of Ague and Fever. I used it at first by the advice of my family Physician, with success, and its effects upon more recent cases have been equally gratifying. Yours, truly,

JNO. A. CAMPBELL.

From Major J. B. MORSE.

DEAR SIRS—I had been afflicted with Ague and Fever for a long time, and although the remedies which were prescribed gave me temporary relief, yet none removed the cause of the disease, and thereby permanently cured me till I used your Southern Tonic. I did so. This gave me great confidence in it, and as I saw that you had recommended it in cases of debility, general weakness, and inactivity of the digestive organs, I induced my wife, who had been laboring under these symptoms for a year or more, to try it. She used one bottle with some evidences of an increase of health, and few bottles more taken in moderate doses entirely cured her.

Respectfully, yours,
J. B. MORSE.

☞ A supply of the above Medicine has been received, on consignment, by E. J. Hale, Fayetteville, N. C. Price $1 50 per bottle, or $12 per dozen.

Negroes wanted.

THE Subscriber is desirous to purchase 30 or 40 NEGROES, of both sexes, not under ten nor over thirty years of age, for which the highest cash prices will be given.

NEILL JOHNSON.

January 12, 1835. 19tf

GROCERIES, &c.

THE Subscribers would invite the attention of Country Merchants and the public generally, to their present Stock of GROCERIES, which will be found to comprise as general an assortment as can be obtained in this Market, and to consist in part of the following articles, viz:

220 Hhds. Sugars and Molasses,
250 bags Rio Coffee,
25 do St. Domingo do,
25 tons Swedes and English Iron,
Sheet, Band and Hoop Iron,
Cast, German, Crawley, Shear, English and American Blister Steel,
100 kegs Nails,
75 dozen Patent Corn, Grass and German Scythe Blades,
25 do Frying Pans,
1000 lbs. Bar Lead,
100 bags Shot,
50 kegs Dupont's Powder,
12 boxes Lemon Sirup,
10 baskets Sweet Oil,
10 Hhds. Crockery,
100 dozen Weeding Hoes, assorted sizes,
12 do Spades and Shovels,
30 boxes Tin Plate,
25 kegs White Lead in oil,
5 do Red do,
50 dozen Spirits Turpentine,
Pepper, Spice and Ginger,
50 boxes 8 × 10 and 10 × 12 Glass,
Imperial and Gunpowder Teas,
Train and Lamp Oils,
Trace Chains, Anvils, Vises, Sole Leather,
Mill and ⋈ cut Saws, Wagon and Cart Boxes, &c. &c.

Together with a large and general assortment of *Patent Medicines, Paints, Dye Stuffs*, &c. &c., all of which will be sold at the lowest Market prices.

HALL & JOHNSON.

Fayetteville, April 28, 1836. 86tf

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Drug and Medicine Store.

Dr. Thos. J. Jordan

IS now receiving from New York and Philadelphia, a large and extensive assortment of the above articles, which, in addition to his former Stock, makes his assortment entirely complete.—Also, PAINTS, OILS, DYE STUFFS, HATTERS' MATERIALS, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS of every kind, and PATENT MEDICINES of every variety; all of which he warrants to be genuine, and will sell as low as can be procured in this State.

—*ALSO*—

BERNARD'S REMEDY FOR ASIATIC CHOLERA, CHOLERA MORBUS, DIARRHŒA, and various intestinal disorders.

April 20, 1836. 85tf

THE subscriber has just received a large supply of the following articles, Fresh, genuine, and of very superior quality—

Gum Myrrh, Cayenne Pepper, Lobelia, Skunk Cabbage.

Also, TRIPPE'S CONCENTRATED SARSAPARILLA, for the cure of Scrofula, Mercurial, Siphilitic and other diseases which depend upon a scrofulous condition of the body. This article is prepared by a new process without boiling, and is warranted to contain in a concentrated form, the active principles of the soot obtained from the most approved species of smilax. Castor Oil, Varnish, &c.

T. J. JORDAN.

August 18. 2tf.

New Goods.

JOHN MUNN

HAS just received his Stock of *Fall and Winter GOODS*, consisting in part of

7 Hhds. Porto Rico, } *SUGARS,*
3 do. superior St. Croix }
50 bags prime green Rio Coffee,
20 do. do. do. Laguira do.,
Imperial and Gunpowder Teas,
Loaf and Lump Sugar,
10 tons Swedes and English Iron, assorted,
50 kegs Nails, 4d to 20d,
25 pieces Bagging, heavy 42 inch,
20 coils Rope,
Blacksmith's Bellows, 30, 32, 34 & 36 inches,
Anvils, Vises, Screwplates and Hammers,
Trace Chains, superior Axes,
3 fine twist double barrel Fowling Pieces,
Shot Guns, &c.

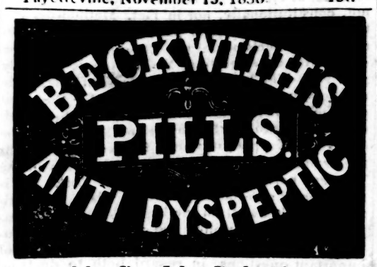
—ALSO—

DRY GOODS,

Hats, Shoes, Caps, Blankets, &c., &c.

All of which will be sold on the most accommodating terms for Cash, Produce or good notes.

Fayetteville, November 15, 1836. 15tf



Invented by Dr. John Beckwith, an eminent Physician of Raleigh, N. C.

THE Subscriber having beenappointed *Wholesale* and Retail Agent for the sale of BECKWITH'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS, will furnish Country Merchants and others at a reduction proportionate to the quantity purchased.

They are neatly put up in tin boxes, with an envelope containing directions for their use. Price 50 cents per box.

August 2, 1834. E. J. HALE.

Just Received.

20 M prime Havanna Cigars.

HALL & JOHNSON.

June 28, 1836. 95-tf

NOTICE.

I FOREWARN all persons against trading for three Notes of Hand, all of which was made payable to Robert C. Hattaway, as follows, (viz) one of Four Hundred Dollars, payable or due the 1st day of January, 1838, one of Five Hundred Dollars, due the 1st day of January, 1839, also, another for Five Hundred Dollars, due the 1st day of January, 1840. All of the above mentioned Notes were given by me to the said Hattaway for a consideration which has entirely failed, and I am therefore determined not to pay the same.

HENRY T. WILLSON.

Anson County, January 23, 1837. 27tf.

Tailoring.

THE Subscriber returns his sincere thanks for the very liberal custom he has received in his line. He continues in the establishment formerly occupied by Smith & Johnson, (McArn's new building,) where he will carry on the TAILORING BUSINESS in all its various branches, and hopes by assiduity and attention, to merit a continuance of the custom of his friends and the public.

DANIEL SMITH, (Tailor.)

Fayetteville, March 1. 78 tf.

FISH.

20 Half bbls. No. 1 MACKEREL, just received and for sale by

JNO. HUSKE & SON.

January 12, 1837.

NEW WHOLESALE STORE.

350 PACKAGES.

IN addition to my former Stock and business, I am now receiving 350 Packages of Goods, all of which is entirely new, and has been recently selected by myself out of the late Package Sales in New York, with the utmost care, taste and economy, and which I am determined to sell on as good terms as any Stock ever before offered in this market, at *wholesale entirely* for *Cash* or on time for *approved notes*. (liberal discounts will be made for cash payments) My assortment is *complete*, consisting of English, French, India and American Spring and Summer Fancy and Staple

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, Dye Stuffs, Drugs, Medicines, &c. &c.

I now invite customers and traders generally, to call and examine my stock; I can offer them such inducements as will ensure patronage.

Orders will be punctually attended to by

C. J. ORRELL,

Yellow Brick Buildings, Hay street.

Fayetteville, N. C., April 12, 1837. 36tf.

P. S. I will give my renewed attention to the receiving and forwarding Goods, receiving Cotton and other produce for storage, sale or shipment, as the owner may direct; or any other business consigned to me. C. J. O.

Tonic Mixtures.

I DO not question the legal right, which every person has to throw together some bitter or other substances, and to send them forth to the world as a cure for Fever and Ague; this right, however it may have been abused, has been exercised at all times in every country where this complaint has prevailed; and we can now enumerate *thousands of remedies* that have been gotten up, sported their brief while, and sunk again into the oblivion whence they sprung.

But, I do most earnestly protest against the course which continues to be pursued by one person or set of persons after another, towards Rowand's Tonic Mixture. If a better, safer or more efficient medicine can be afforded by any of our quidnuncs or wiseacres, it is due to their fellow-citizens that it should be submitted for their adoption.

But we pray all who have any regard for the lives and health of the members of community, to desist from their attempts to imitate a remedy so exalted in public estimation, or to substitute for it such trash as can in no wise approach it in excellence, however easy it may be even for the *unfledged Tyro in Medicine* to resemble it in superficial appearance, taste and smell.

In order to protect those from imposition who may be inquiring after ROWAND'S TONIC MIXTURE, and to assist them in distinguishing between the original and genuine mixture and the numerous imitations and substitutes which continue to sprout up in different points of the country, the names and whereabouts of such as have as yet been discovered are annexed.

Rowland's Tonic Mixture, by L. S. Comstock & Co., of New York.

Rushton & Aspinwall's Tonic Mixture, by Rushton & Aspinwall, New York.

Green's Tonic Mixture, by Butler & Clay, N. Y.

The Southern Tonic, by Coster & Coxe, Alabama.

Marshall's Tonic Mixture, by Charles Marshall, Philadelphia.

Cave & Schaffer's Tonic Fever and Ague Mixture, by Cave & Schaffer, Philadelphia.

The public may be saved from uncertainty as to the genuineness of ROWAND'S TONIC MIXTURE, by calling upon his authorized agents throughout the country, or upon application to the proprietor.

JNO. R. ROWAND, M. D.
260 Market street, Philadelphia.

February 23. 32tf

The Mutual Insurance Company of Fayetteville.

APPLICATIONS for Insurance against Fire will be received by the Secretary, from and after the 10th day of May, 1837.

A copy of the Charter will be furnished those who desire to examine the principle upon which the Company is formed, on application to the Secretary.

C. P. MALLETT, Pres'dt.

W. WINSLOW, Sec'y.

May 9, 1837. 40tf

GLAD TIDINGS.

Peters' Vegetable PILLS,

HAVING stood the test of experience, are recommended to the Public as decidedly superior to any combination of Medicine ever offered to the American People. The proprietor of these pills, being a regular bred physician, and having practised his profession extensively for many years in different climates, is enabled to offer to the afflicted invalid a medicine on the effects of which he is willing to risk his reputation.

He does not pretend that they are a positive cure, or even beneficial in every complaint, but he most firmly believes that in all diseases where a cathartic or an aperient medicine is needed, they will be found far superior to any of those drastic purgative medicines which are so much puffed in the public prints as purifiers of the blood. When taken according to the directions accompanying them, they are highly beneficial in the prevention and cure of bilious fevers, fever and ague, dyspepsia, liver complaints, sick headache, jaundice, asthma, dropsy, rheumatism, enlargement of the spleen, piles, cholic, female obstructions, heart burn, nausea, furred tongue, distension of the stomach and bowels, incipient diarrhœa, flatulence, habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, blotched or sallow complexion, and in all cases of torpor of the bowels, where a cathartic or an aperient is needed. They are exceedingly mild in their operation, producing neither nausea, griping, nor debility.

Wherever these pills have been once introduced into a family they become a standing remedy, and are called for again and again, which is sufficient proof of their good qualities.

Perhaps no article of the kind has ever been offered to the Public supported by testimonials of a character so decisive, from sources as respectable, or that has given more universal satisfaction.

They have the testimony of the whole medical profession in their favor, while not a single case of ill consequences or inefficiency can be alleged against them.

Hundreds and thousands bless the day they became acquainted with Peters' Vegetable Pills, which, in consequence of their extraordinary goodness, have attained a *popularity unprecedented* in the history of *medicine*.

The very circumstance alone, that *physicians* in every part of the Union, (but more especially in the Southern States, where they have long been in use,) are making free use of them in their practice, *speaks volumes* in their praise. Add to this the fact that all who use, invariably recommend them to their friends, and the testimony in their favor is almost irresistible. As an anti-bilious remedy, and to prevent costiveness, they have no rival. One fifty cent box will establish their character, and prove that there is truth even in an advertisement.

Prepared by Joseph Priestly Peters, M. D. at his institution for the cure of obstinate diseases by means of vegetable remedies, No. 129 Liberty street, New York. Each box contains 40 pills.—Price 50 cents.

For sale by

E. J. HALE.

Fayetteville, May 9, 1837.

☞ I am at present receiving South Carolina Notes in payment for Goods.

23tf. JOHN McARN.

JEREMIAH KYLE

HAS JUST RECEIVED a large and splendid supply of

SPRING GOODS,

The principal part of which were purchased by the Package,—among which are

850 pieces Calicoes, 275 pieces Ginghams,
175 pieces French Muslins, elegant Muslin Capes,
120 pieces Irish Linen, Table Covers from 6-4 to 12 4,
8-4 Linen Diaper, Long Lawns, Bird's eye Diaper,
250 pieces blue and grey Drills, Rouen Cassimere,
Crape Camlet and Princetta,
185 pieces Linen Drilling, very cheap,
Belt, Cap and Bonnet Ribbons,
Superfine blue, black, green, olive & claret Cloth,
Do. Cassimeres, striped, checked, and plain,
25 pieces 6-4 French Bombazine, some extra sup.
3 4, 7-8, 4 4 and 6-4 brown & bleached Damasks,
Plaids and Apron Checks,
Thread Edging and Lace, Bobbinet do,
With many other articles in the Dry Goods line, in all about

315 PACKAGES.

Country Merchants and others wishing to purchase by Wholesale or Retail, will please call and examine the Goods.

April 3, 1837. 35tf

WHOLESALE STORE.

300 PACKAGES

JUST RECEIVED by the Subscribers, in addition to their former Stock, making the most complete assortment ever offered in this Market, consisting of

English, French, India and American GOODS,

Hardware, Cutlery, Saddles and Bridles, Groceries, &c. &c.

—AMONG WHICH ARE—

15 HHDS. Porto Rico SUGAR,
4 do prime St. Croix do,
10 barrels Loaf and Lump do
100 bags prime Rio Coffee,
20 hhds. Crockery, (ass'rtd for the country,)
100 cases Men's fashionable Hats,
20 do Drab and Black Negro do,
40 do Ladies' Bonnets, newest style,
30 do Mens' & Womens' Shoes & Brogans,
25 do Cotton and Wool Cards,
30 boxes Tin Plate,
20 do 8 × 10 and 10 × 12 Window Glass,
20 dozen Collins & King's Axes,
20 do Coffee Mills,
100 casks Nails, assorted,
100 dozen Weeding Hoes,
500 pair bright and blue Trace Chains,
20 dozen Scythes and Straw Cutters,
20 do Shovels and Spades,

Bags Pepper, Spice and Ginger, Powder, Shot, Lead, Smiths' Anvils and Vises, Madder, Camphor, Cinnamon, Nutmegs, Starch, Brimstone, Salts, Saleratus, Gun Powder, Hyson and Young Hyson Tea, Essences, Patent Medicines, &c. and other articles too numerous to mention,—at WHOLESALE for *CASH*, good Paper, or Country Produce.

Call and examine.

NOTT & STARR, *Hay Street.*

Fayetteville, March 29, 1837. 34tf

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

THE Subscriber has just opened a large and general assortment of SPRING & SUMMER

Dry Goods,

Groceries, Hats, Bonnets, Shoes, Hardware, Cutlery, &c. &c.

Which will be sold low for Cash or on time, to punctual customers. He invites his former customers and the public to call and examine for themselves.

P. P. JOHNSON.

Fayetteville, April 10, 1837.

GRAY'S INVALUABLE

OINTMENT,

FOR THE CURE OF

White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old and Fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Women's Sore Breasts, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally.

Price $1 per pot, or $9 per dozen.

ANOTHER GREAT CURE

EFFECTED BY GRAY'S OINTMENT!!

Raleigh, September 21, 1836.

I am now 58 years of age—when in my 17th year, I received a wound in my left leg, which become ulcerated, and continued so until the first of March last. It would occasionally heal up, and then break out again; but most of the time, it was in a very painful condition, the sore having extended to a large size, and become very deep. I tried many remedies to make a cure, without success, until I applied *Gray's Invaluable Ointment*, two pots of which have effectually cured my leg, and reduced it to its natural size. The cure would have been made much sooner, had I strictly attended to the directions for the use of the Ointment; but this I failed to do, while I took much exercise, and very imprudently used tight bandage. My leg has been well for more than six months, during which time I have walked much, yet it remains firm and free from all soreness or inflammation. After having been afflicted for a period of forty-one years, I now enjoy the benefit of a sound leg again.

LEWIS HOLLOMAN.

A fresh supply of the above article just received by

E. J. HALE.

LOST,

BETWEEN Hay Mount and the Court House, a BREAST-PIN, (Gold Stone) with two Doves on the face. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving the same at this office, or the store of Mr. Warren Prior.

January 10, 1837. 27tf.

Convention Debates.

THE DEBATES in the Convention for the amendment of the Constitution of North Carolina, for sale, and also for delivery to subscribers in this place and in Bladen and Columbus counties.

E. J. HALE.

February, 1837.

Fayetteville Water Works.

AT A MEETING of the Directors of the Company, this day, Mr. A. J. Erambert was appointed Superintendant of Water Works, in place of G. Deming, Esq., resigned, and is authorized to collect all moneys due the Company for privileges subsequent to July 1st, 1836.

He was also required to enforce the Law against all persons who permit the Water to waste, in consequence of insufficient cocks, or other cause.

E. J. HALE, *President.*

Fayetteville, March 13, 1837.

Notice.

AT the November Term, 1834, of Bladen County Court, the undersigned administered on the Estate of the late Isabella Davis, deceased.—The Heirs entitled to distribution, are informed that the Funds are now ready. Interest will not be paid on any of the items, to any of the distributees after this day.

ABSALOM POWELL,
Adm'r de bonis non.

May 27, 1837. 44-6pd.

Blank Warrants

For sale at this Office.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has received his Fall supply of Goods embracing a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hard-Ware, Cutlery, Crockery, and Glass-Ware.

—ALSO—

FUR HATS, and SEAL SKIN CAPS.

Together with various other articles too tedious to ennumerate all of which will be sold low for Cash or country produce, or on short credit for approved notes. The public are invited to call and examine for themselves.

G. B. ATKINS.
Foot of Haymount.

N. B.—A few Hhds. and pipes of fourth proof French Brandy, Gin, Rum, and H. Gin, Maderia, Malaga and Champaign Wines, N. E. Rum, back country Whiskey and Brandy, &c.

G. B. ATKINS.

Oct. 5. 9-tf.

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS are now receiving a general assortment of

Dry Goods.

—ALSO—

HARDWARE, CROCKERY and GLASSWARE.

GROCERIES, DYE STUFFS, &c.,

To which the attention of the public is respectfully invited.

HOOPER & MAC LAURIN.

September 20, 1836. 7tf

The Subscriber

IS just receiving at his Grocery Store, on Hay street, a fresh supply of

CONFECTIONARIES,

Lemon Sirup, fresh Lime Juice, French Brandy, Holland Gin, warranted genuine, Madeira, Sherry and Maluga Wines, Old Jamaica Rum,

And every article in the Grocery line, which will be sold at reduced prices.

T. J. JORDAN.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed to the Store next door to Mr. James Baker's Hardware Store, and has received his Fall supply of

GOODS.

Which will be sold low for cash or produce.

JONES FULLER.

October 12, 1836. 10-tf

Thomastown LIME,

150 Casks, just received, by

J. HUSKE & SON.

February 9, 1837. 27tf.

Steamer Cotton Plant.

THE new Steamer *Cotton Plant*, in connection with suitable Tow Boats, will commence operating on the Cape Fear River in fifteen or twenty days. The Proprietor is now constructing on the River bank a commodious Warehouse, where Goods and Merchandize, to and from the Interior, may be stored, free of charge and in comparative safety from the danger of Fire. Such fixtures will be connected with the Warehouse as to land Goods in better order than formerly, and without incurring the expense of drayage. The Cotton Plant is entirely new, with a draft of water adapted to the River navigation, and offers to the public the surest and most convenient mode of Transportation. Goods and Merchandize will be received and forwarded at the customary rates by

DOYLE O'HANLON,
Agent at Wilmington, N. C.
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.,
Agents at Fayetteville, N. C.

Fayetteville, March 10, 1837. 32tf

NEW BOOKS.

LIFE OF AARON BURR; Henrietta Temple, by the author of Vivian Grey; Wordsworth's Poems; Dutchman's Fireside, by Paulding; Book of St. Nicholas; Mrs. Heman's Poems; Parting Gift; Campbell's Poems; Sacred Poetry; Judge Tucker's Life of Jefferson; Spurzheim's Phrenological Works; History of China; Midshipman Easy; Rienzi; Morton's Illustrations of Consumption; Gray's Operative Chemist; Suddard's British Pulpit; Taylor's Holy Living and Dying; Girl's Own Book; Boy's do; Social Choir; Parlour Letter Writer; Preston's Book Keeping; Missouri Harmony; Course of Time; Sword's Almanac; Western Songster; Doane's Magrier's Midwifery; &c. &c. Just received by

E. J. HALE.

March 14, 1837.

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER is receiving a large Stock of **GOODS**, of every description, which will be sold uncommonly cheap, being bought recently at the New York Auctions.

JOHN McARN.

May 17, 1837. 41tf

Cotton in the Seed.

THE SUBSCRIBER wishes to purchase and will receive at his Mill in Fayetteville, Cotton in the seed, and loose unpacked parcels of ginned Cotton, for which the highest market prices will be paid in money, or exchanged for Thread, from No. 4 to 16 inclusive.

C. P. MALLETT.

August 15, 1836. 2tf

Notice.

ALL those indebted to me are requested to settle the same with Edmund Blake, by the first of May next, or they may expect their notes or accounts to be placed in the hands of an officer, for collection, as no longer indulgence can be given

GEO. C. McNEILL.

April 11th, 1837. 36 tf.

ICE.

PERSONS wishing *ICE* can be supplied every day (Sundays excepted) during the Season, from 4 to 6½ o'clock, A. M., and at no times during the day unless in cases of sickness. All quantities less than a peck will be sold by the pound. Cash is expected on delivery.

THOMAS COCHRAN.

May 5, 1837. 40tf

$50 REWARD

FOR my man BOB, who ranaway in June last. He is 25 years old and about 5 feet three or four inches high, quite BOW LEGGD, and very plausible in conversation—he was brought from the neighborhood of Fayetteville, N. C. Whoever will deliver to me in Camden the said negro or lodge him in Jail, shall receive the above reward.

BENJ. COOK.

Camden, S. C. May 20. 46-3w.

FOR RENT.

A TWO STORY DWELLING HOUSE, with an excellent Well of water in the yard, and a Garden. Apply to

JOHN McARN.

May 17, 1837. 41tf

EQUITY BLANKS.

Clerk and Master's Deeds,
Subpœnas to bring in parties,

PRINTED AT THIS OFFICE.

Commission & Forwarding Agency.

THE SUBSCRIBER having established in Wilmington for the purpose of the above business, respectfully tenders his services to the public. Goods consigned to him forwarded with the utmost dispatch and every particularity observed.—Particular attention will be paid to the sale of Tobacco, Flour, Staves, &c. as well as the purchase of Goods. He flatters himself that a knowledge of his business combined with unremitting attention, will merit a share of public patronage.

WM. O. JEFFREYS.

REFERENCES—O. P. Stark, Nott & Haigh, John C. Latta, Jos. Baker, Jno. Ray, W. S. Latta, Henry Horn.

20 BOXES (2 dozen) fine old M. has had the advantage of the East Indies,
12 baskets fine Champagne,
A few dozen old Port Wine,
A few casks Red Clover Seed,
A few casks Ground Plaister,
2000 bushels Turk's Island Salt,
600 sacks Liverpool Salt,
150 bags Coffee, various qualities,
90 pieces heavy German Cotton,
100 kegs White Lead in Oil, pure common,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

GROCERIES,

Dry Goods, Hardware and

For sale by

JOHN HUSKE.

November 3, 1836.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE firm of G. & L. Hurlburt, was by mutual consent on the 8th All persons indebted to said firm are make immediate payment to A. M. C. is fully authorised to grant discharges.

GOOLD HU
LEVI HURL

January 17.

For Sale,

20 Bags prime old Whi for FAMILY USE.
10 Bols. bright St. Croix SUGA
6 Single Florida Moss Mattresses

J. HUSK

January 19, 1837.

Notice,

THAT the Subscriber received Le ministration on the personal Es thew Miles Draughon, dec'd, at Sept 1836, of Cumberland County Court having claims against the Estate of ceased, are hereby requested to pre the Subscriber within the time presc or this notice will be plead in bar of and all persons indebted to said E quested to pay the Subscriber.

WM. C. DRAUGHO

September 5, 1836.

NOTICE

ALL persons indebted to the late & JOHNSON, are hereby not subscriber alone is authorized to se and it is essential that the accounts tled without delay.

DANIEL

Fayetteville, January 27.

HOLBROOK'S BE

For Churches, Manufactories, &c.

HOLBROOKS', the most celebrated ders in this country, having made ments with the Subscriber to receive all orders for their Bells of any size, which they will warrant of the very be quality, not surpassed by any Bells in Also, Town Clocks, Church and Pa of superior finish and tones. Orders information given by

JAMES M

N B. They will warrant their Bells any fail to give satisfaction, they may ed for another. Also Old Bells recas

Fayetteville, October 20.

French Burr Mill S

For Wheat, and Cologne S Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agent for the above Mill Stones in this State, Egenton & Morris, Manufacturers, of would here inform those wanting the they can be furnished by sending the me at this place. We *warrant* the *genuine*; if it is not, we furnish a new stead.

C. J. ORRE

Brick Buildings

Fayetteville, Sept. 20, 1836.

LEETE & CO

HAVE just received their FALL TER supply of

DRY GOOD

GROCERIES, HARDW Crockery, Hats and

Which they offer low for Cash or in Country Produce.

October 19, 1836.

Rowand's Tonic M

FOR THE CURE OF AGUE AN

A FRESH SUPPLY of this valuable Medicine. Just received by E.

December 6, 1836.

Iron and Molas

In Store and for Sale by the Sub

20 Tons Swedes Iron, (ass
10 do. English.
40 hhds. prime retailing M

THOS. SANDF

To Farmers.

JUST RECEIVED, eight and a h Nova Scotia PLASTER, the be manure. Those that want rich ha to apply for this Plaster, as now is t it advantageously. Call on J. E. P doors south of the Market.

Fayetteville, March 27, 1837.

Just received

A FEW casks Thomastown Lime,
20 barrels calcined Plaister Par ing or casting,
20 do. Nova Scotia Plaister, Manure,
Hair and Laths kept constantly
All of which I will sell low for Cas

He intends to keep a large and re these articles at all times, and from for near 20 years as a Bricklayer and can always speak confidently as to the articles.

JOHN E. PATT
3 doors South of the

February 22, 1837.

For Sale.

2 FIRST RATE YOUNG *HORSE*
1 Second hand WAGON, with Sad Gear. Apply to

C. J. O

May 3, 1837.

Cheap Pap

For sale at the Book Store of